

Soviet deputy foreign minister in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky arrived in Iraq's southern city of Basra on Friday for talks on Moscow's ideas for ending the Gulf war. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Mr. Petrovsky arrived by road from Kuwait, and Soviet embassy officials said he was expected in Baghdad later Friday. Mr. Petrovsky is on the last leg of a Gulf tour, which has taken him to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman. In the UAE, he said he was carrying proposals for Arab Gulf leaders on ending the 6½-year-old Iran-Iraq war and in guaranteeing security and navigation in the Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Indian Ocean. INA said Mr. Petrovsky toured Basra, Iraq's second largest city, and expressed "pain for the traces of shelling on its living quarters." Basra was the focus of an Iranian cross-border offensive launched on Jan. 9. Mr. Petrovsky was quoted as saying, "The issue of ending the war by peaceful means has become a must."

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Iraq: 2 ships hit, Iranian jet downed

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Friday its warplanes hit two ships off the Iranian coast and shot down an Iranian fighter that tried to intercept one of the air strikes. The Iraqi News Agency reported that the Iranian F-4 Phantom jet, apparently hit by an air-to-air missile, was shot down in flames during the second raid of the day. The agency said the warplanes hit the unidentified "large maritime target," the Iraq's usual parlance for a tanker, at 1.25 p.m. (0925 GMT) and scored "an effective hit." That indicated it was hit with a missile. Earlier, maritime salvage executives in the Gulf confirmed an Iraqi report that another tanker was hit by a French-made Exocet missile at 9.12 a.m. The executives said Iraqi jets attacked the supertanker off the Iranian coast.

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Angola says suspect plane downed and U.S. pilot caught

LISBON (R) — Angolan fighters shot down over southern Angola a small aircraft piloted by a U.S. citizen on a suspected spying mission for South Africa, the official Angolan news agency Angop said Friday. Angop, monitored in Lisbon, said the plane, which it did not identify, was downed last Tuesday over Otchindjau, in Cunene Province, which borders South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa). It said the pilot, who was rescued and in good health, had a U.S. passport with him but did not name him. Angop quoted military sources in the southern city of Lubango as saying they believed the pilot could have been on a spying mission for the South African armed forces.

Syrian to join space mission in July

MOSCOW (R) — A Syrian cosmonaut will blast into earth orbit on July 22 with two Soviet cosmonauts on a mission to the Mir space station, the official news agency TASS said Friday. Two Syrian pilots, Mohammad Faris and Munir Habib, have been preparing for more than a year at the Soviet training centre outside Moscow. One will be chosen shortly before the flight. The Soviet press has said the mission will last July 30. The crew will join cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Laveikin, who have been working aboard Mir since Feb. 8.

Freed Briton thanks Qadhafi

ROME (AP) — Libya's JANA news agency Friday quoted a Scottish engineer jailed for industrial spying five years ago as saying he was treated well in prison and thanking Muammar Qadhafi for intervening for his release. The British Foreign Office in London said Thursday that Libya has freed Robert Maxwell, 39, and that he was expected to leave for Britain over the weekend. JANA said it interviewed Mr. Maxwell and his wife, Grace, in a Tripoli hotel Thursday night. The Libyan News Agency quoted Mr. Maxwell as thanking Colonel Qadhafi and saying that in prison "everything I wanted was granted to me and everybody treated me really good."

France holds 8 bombing suspects

PARIS (R) — French authorities have charged two Moroccan men and are holding six other men of Middle Eastern and North African origin in connection with bomb attacks in Paris last year, judicial sources said Friday. The two Moroccans were charged in secret on Monday with conspiracy and illegal possession of arms and explosives, the sources added. The others held are four Lebanese, a Lebanese-born Senegalese and an Algerian. The action against the two Moroccans brings to 10 the number of people charged in connection with the bombings which killed 13 people and injured more than 160 in the French capital in March and September last year.

INSIDE

- Egypt marks return of Sinai with appeal for peace conference, page 2
- Surveys reveal discrimination against girls in nutrition and health care, page 3
- Kamel Abu Jaber comments on PNC session in Algiers, page 4
- The tale of two cities in Johannesburg, page 5
- Hess celebrates his 93rd birthday, page 6
- Swedes advance in Monte Carlo Open, page 8
- Dollar plummets in Tokyo, page 9
- South African court quashes some censorship laws, page 10

PLO leaders finalise Algiers resolutions

By Lamis K. Andoni and Bader Abdul Haq in Algiers

PALESTINIAN leaders were on Friday putting the final touches on resolutions expected to be endorsed at the closing session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) on Saturday that would determine the future political line to be followed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Informed sources told the Jordan Times the resolutions covered five main topics discussed by the PNC's Political Committee on Friday:

The first states that the PNC supports the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East that has full authority under United Nations auspices and on the basis of all resolutions pertinent to the Palestine problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The resolution would insist on a full PLO participation on an equal footing with all other countries with an independent delegation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The PNC, according to sources, is expected to reject U.N. Resolution 242 on its own as the basis for solving the Palestine problem.

On a resolution covering relations with Egypt, the PNC has decided to entrust the PLO Executive Committee to determine the nature of Palestinian-Egyptian relations based on previous PNC and Arab summit resolutions.

On another resolution on relations with Jordan, the PNC has declared its adherence to backing the special and historic relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian people based on equality.

Another resolution stresses the need for developing strong relations between the PLO and Syria based on mutual interests and support of the Palestinian struggle.

On Lebanon, a PNC resolution underlines the principle of the freedom of social and political action in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the rejection

of attempts to disarm Palestinian fighters in these camps.

The general feeling prevailing is that achieving Palestinian unity was a breakthrough in itself and the most important success of the current session of the PNC.

PNC Speaker Abdul Hamid Sayeb told the Jordan Times that the most important thing about the meeting was the return of the major Palestinian factions under the PLO's umbrella. He praised the flexibility displayed by the various factions.

On the organisational level, no changes are expected to take place concerning the presidency of the PNC but one more deputy could be appointed to Mr. Sayeb besides Mr. Salim Za'noun and Mr. Mahmoud Tayyem.

The PNC on Friday elected 15 new members to the council, including representatives of the Palestinian Communist Party (PCP), which was voted in as an official faction of the PLO in a vote Thursday night.

The election of the 75-member PLO Central Council, which acts as a link between the PNC and the Executive Committee but has no authority to take binding decisions, is expected to be held on Saturday.

PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman told the Jordan

Resistance fighters alert in Lebanon after 16 hurt in two Israeli raids

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Three Israeli gunboats patrolled off South Lebanon on Friday as resistance fighters dispersed into hills around Sidon to minimise losses from any further Israeli air strikes, news agencies reported. Israeli helicopter gunships wounded 16 people in raids on the Sidon area on Friday. Leaflets dropped by Israeli warplanes warned the majority Shiite southerners not to help resistance fighters if they wished to avoid "iron fist" Israeli tactics.

Israel increased air strikes on Palestinian targets after a series of cross-border rocket attacks and a commando incursion into northern Galilee, the first for several years, on Sunday.

Several villages in the Tyre and Nabatieh districts came under artillery fire from Israeli gunners and their local militia allies Thursday night, police said.

There were no casualties. Many Lebanese living near the Palestinian refugee camps of Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mich south-east of Sidon moved to the homes of relatives or friends, fearing more attacks.

Palestinian sources quoted by Reuters said fighters had been told to stay away from residential districts of Sidon and to spread out in orchards and hills in groups of no more than five men.

The Israeli army said in Tel Aviv an Israeli soldier was wounded Friday in South Lebanon when he was struck by shrapnel from a Katyusha rocket which landed near Israeli troops.

In Friday's incident, the rocket landed in the central sector of Israel's self-designated "security zone" in South Lebanon, a military spokesman said.

Police in Sidon said Thursday three Israeli Cobra helicopter

gunships rocketed the city's suburban refugee camp of Ain Al Hilweh at 5:40 p.m. after a similar attack at midnight Wednesday.

They fired at least 20 rockets into the teeming camp of 60,000 inhabitants, police reported.

The Sidon area, a stronghold of forces loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, has been the target of most of the 12 Israeli air strikes on Lebanon this year.

Israeli officials say they expect Palestinian and Lebanese fighters to intensify attacks on Israeli settlements and the "security zone" inside Lebanon.

Travelers from the south told Reuters on Thursday they had seen Israeli tanks and troop carriers massing in the zone. There was no independent confirmation.

Lebanese unions reject cabinet's 'economic solution'

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanon's general confederation of labour (GCL) Friday rejected government plans to deal with a worsening economic crisis as "not convincing" and said a nationwide strike protesting soaring prices would go on as planned.

Lebanon's Christian leaders also scoffed at arrangements the divided cabinet adopted in its first meeting in seven months Thursday in an effort to halt the war-ravaged country's economic deterioration.

The three-day general strike, which started Thursday, "will continue as scheduled because the outcome of the cabinet meeting is not convincing," the 250,000-member GCL said in a statement.

Cars fitted with loudspeakers toured Beirut and other cities during the night announcing the GCL decision, saying Prime Minister Rashid Karami's government had failed to produce "tangible solutions."

GCL President Antoine Bisbara said Wednesday he would call off the strike that has paralysed the country if the government succeeded in harnessing the economic crisis.

Finance Minister Camille Chamoun, who heads the right-wing Christian Lebanese Front alliance, said the cabinet decision was "taken in my absence."

"I had to leave the session for health reasons. The general agreement was that the conference would work out the agenda for another meeting to tackle economic topics," the 87-year-old former president told reporters.

"I was surprised to hear that the cabinet had already adopted some decisions," Chamoun said. The cabinet decisions were also ridiculed by the Lebanese Forces, the main rightist militia. "The mountain gave birth to an insect, out even a mouse," Lebanese Forces chieftain Samir Geagea said of the cabinet decisions.

The half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet met for four hours in the heavily-guarded parliament building on Beirut's dividing green line Thursday, its first session since September.

The only member of the 10-man cabinet who failed to attend was Walid Junblat, who holds the public works, transport and tourism portfolios.

The cabinet called for Beirut's international airport to be reopened and on Lebanon's militia to hand over the illegal ports they run to government control.

The airport, Lebanon's only civil aviation facility, has been closed since Feb. 1 after foreign insurance companies refused to cover aircraft using it.

Government officials say the closure of a half-dozen militia-run ports would allow the authorities to reestablish tax collections.

A government statement said the cabinet has also decided to launch a state-subsidised medicare plan and a special department to look after the estimated one million Lebanese displaced from their homes by the 12-year-old civil war.

Mr. Karami said his cabinet had scheduled another meeting on the economic crisis for next Thursday.

Israeli army launches new drive

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army on Friday launched a new crackdown on Palestinian activists, arresting a number of Palestinians and imposing curfews on two refugee camps in the occupied territories.

An Israeli army spokesman said Israeli forces had arrested Palestinian "suspects" in the occupied West Bank towns of Bethlehem, Hebron, Tulkarem, Jenin and the Amari refugee camp near Ramallah, but was unable to say how many.

Some of the arrested were accused of stabbing a Jewish settler outside the walls of Jerusalem on Dec. 12, 1986.

Others were charged with throwing firebombs at Israeli targets.

The Israeli army also clamped a curfew on the Dheisheh and Al Arub refugee camps. In Al Arub, near Hebron, three firebombs were thrown at an Israeli army vehicle, causing slight damage.

In Dheisheh, near Bethlehem, two firebombs were thrown at a patrol, causing no damage or casualties.

A bomb planted in an Israeli bus was safely dismantled Thursday in Ashkelon, police said.

The bomb was discovered at the town's central bus station when the bus, which serves the Tel Aviv-Ashkelon line, was already empty of its passengers, police said.

Israeli bus drivers routinely inspect their vehicles.

U.S. sees PLO move as unlikely to block peace effort

WASHINGTON (USIA) — "The abrogation of the Feb. 11, 1985 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a joint approach to Middle East peace talks does not stop the peace process, according to a State Department official.

Asked if announcement of the agreement by the Palestine National Council (PNC), currently meeting in Algiers, would make Palestinian participation in future peace talks more difficult, the official replied, "The peace process stands on its own merits. There are objective reasons why the process should go forward."

From the U.S. point of view, he said, the peace process "is not being held hostage to what is going on in inter-PLO politics" at Algiers, "but it has its own merits that require continuous effort."

At a news briefing on Wednesday at the Foreign Press Centre in Washington, the official noted that the United States insists that "Palestinians must be involved every step of the way in the peace process. They are directly

Gorbachev and Assad discuss prospects for peace conference

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev opened talks on Friday with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad expected to focus on the prospects for an international peace conference on the Middle East with Soviet participation.

Moscow Radio said Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Assad would also discuss military cooperation. Syria, the Soviet Union's closest Middle East ally, receives most of its arms from Moscow.

Western diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev was certain to probe Mr. Assad on his views on an international peace conference involving the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The Soviet Union, a permanent Security Council member with Britain, China, France and the United States, has long backed the idea of a Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Assad has firmly backed hardline Palestinian factions opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat over the past years of bitter internal feuding.

Syrian-based PLO groups opposed to Mr. Arafat are currently attending a meeting in Algiers of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the PLO's highest decision-making body, after boycotting a similar session in 1984 due to the feuding.

The pro-Moscow Palestinian

Communist Party, which became an official PNC member in a vote Thursday night, is among Syrian-based groups whose presence at the meeting is viewed as linked to strong Soviet lobbying to help reunify the PLO.

In Morocco, French President Francois Mitterrand said Thursday an international peace conference on the Middle East crisis was desirable but was unlikely to take place very soon.

At a brief meeting with journalists in an Atlas mountain village, near Marrakech, Mr. Mitterrand said he and King Hassan of Morocco both thought it was "better to assemble all the real partners" at a Middle East conference.

Rabin disputes Likud contention that settlements provide 'security'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday that many of the settlements set by Israel in the occupied territories were not essential for the "security" of the Jewish state.

Mr. Rabin, a member of the Labour Party led by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, was also quoted as saying he favoured giving up large parts of the occupied West Bank for peace.

Mr. Rabin's comments prompted an outcry from members of the right-wing Likud bloc, Labour's coalition partner in the government.

Likud legislator Haim Kanfman accused Mr. Rabin of "losing his confidence" and called for him to resign.

Another Likud legislator,

Elihu Ben-Elissar, said if Mr. Rabin was expressing formal Labour Party policy, new elections were needed immediately.

Likud opposes making any "territorial concession" in the occupied territories, but the Labour Party has said it would be willing to give back land in return for peace.

Since 1967 "I have believed that we have to negotiate with Jordan and that this solution means being ready for a substantial territorial compromise," the daily Haaretz quoted Mr. Rabin as saying at a political gathering Thursday.

Mr. Rabin also disputed the Likud's arguments that Israel must retain control of the West Bank for the sake of "security" of the Jewish state.

Mr. Rabin said that many of the Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, including Ariel and Alfei Menashe, did not contribute to Israel's "security."

"Ariel and Alfei Menashe do not have security importance," Mr. Rabin said on Israel Radio. "Settlements along the line of confrontation between Israel and the Arab states — those are security settlements."

Several thousand Israelis live in Ariel and Alfei Menashe. In all, about 64,000 Jewish settlers live in the West Bank along with 800,000 Palestinians.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir visited Alfei Menashe, about 28 kilometres northeast of Tel Aviv, and told

(Continued on page 3)

Khamenei issues 'ultimatum' to Kuwait over superpowers

LONDON (Agencies) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei warned Kuwait on Friday about its step in "inviting" the Soviet Union and the United States into the Gulf, Tehran Radio said.

The radio quoted Mr. Khamenei as telling Friday prayer worshippers in Tehran that Kuwait's action "constitutes an extremely ugly and dangerous move."

He reminded Kuwait that it was within the range of Iranian firepower and said he was issuing an "ultimatum" that it was responsible for the outcome of its moves in the Gulf.

Washington said earlier this week it was working out an agreement whereby some Kuwaiti oil tankers — frequently raided by Iran as an offshoot of the Iran-Iraq war — would fly Iranian flags in the Gulf, thus gaining U.S. navy protection.

The Soviet Union said it had leased three oil tankers to Kuwait and had offered to provide naval escorts in the Gulf. Moscow also threatened positive retaliation if its ships were attacked.

Mr. Khamenei, according to

the official Iranian news agency IRNA, also told worshippers that Iran held Kuwait responsible for any clashes in the Gulf. "The Kuwaiti government will be the main loser," he added.

Tehran Radio reported that Mr. Khamenei said Iran repeatedly had advised Kuwait and other Gulf Arab countries not to support Iraq in its war with Iran, now in its seventh year.

"Unfortunately the Kuwaiti government, instead of heeding our advice and counsel, behaved in such a manner that any country other than Iran would have reacted violently," he said.

Addressing the Soviet Union, which has a common border with Iran, Mr. Khamenei said Tehran was surprised that Moscow had entered the turbulent waters of the Gulf.

"The great loss the Soviet Union will suffer for having entered the abyss of the Gulf is that the people of the region will rise against it," he said.

Iran said Wednesday it opposed any international conference on the Gulf war and Gulf

(Continued on page 3)

Representatives launch arms control battle with Reagan

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. House of Representatives has fired the first salvo in a battle with President Ronald Reagan over arms control, approving measures that could force him to comply with the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) and a nuclear test ban.

After a marathon session that began on Wednesday morning and ended early Friday, the House of Representatives passed the measures over the objections of Democrats, who accused the House of Representatives of trying to undercut Mr. Reagan just when it appears his administration may conclude its first arms pact with Moscow.

One of the measures would prohibit funding for any weapons or weapons-delivery systems that exceed limits in the 1979 treaty known as SALT-II. The other measure would prohibit funding for any nuclear test above one kiloton, which effectively covers all U.S. weapons tests.

"This is not the time to do this," said Representative John Kasich, a Republican. "This is not the time to tell him how to negotiate. That is like pulling the

rug from under him." House Speaker Jim Wright, a Democrat, insisted that Congress had the right to help formulate arms control policy and said it was in the interests of world peace for the superpowers to honour SALT-II.

"We think this helps the peace process," he said about the arms control measures, passed by the House of Representatives as part of a bill providing some \$8.5 billion in supplemental 1987 funding for various programmes.

The House-passed bill must be approved by the Senate and is subject to a veto by Mr. Reagan who vehemently opposes SALT-II and a nuclear test ban.

Mr. Reagan last November abrogated SALT-II after accusing the Soviet Union of violations. The treaty was never actually ratified by the U.S. Senate, in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The vote was seen as a signal from Congress that it intends to play an active role in the formulation of U.S. arms control policy whether Mr. Reagan likes it or not.

هذه هي الصورة

Egypt marks Sinai return with peace conference appeal

Mubarak: Cairo is not switching to Moscow

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Friday marked the fifth anniversary of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai by calling on its former enemy and others in the Middle East to work towards an international peace conference.

In a statement on the eve of the celebration, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Gbali urged Israel and all parties concerned to remove obstacles to the proposed conference.

Israel returned Sinai to Egypt in 1982 under their 1979 U.S.-sponsored peace treaty, the only such pact between the Jewish state and an Arab country.

The two countries are still in dispute over Taba, a 700-metre border strip at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba. The issue is now being considered by an arbitration panel in Geneva.

"Egypt sees the liberation of its land as a step on the road to liberate all territories" held by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war, Dr. Gbali said.

President Hosni Mubarak addressed the nation on television to mark the Sinai handover, but broke no new ground on the

proposed peace conference or a controversy over Egypt's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Mubarak assured the United States Thursday that Egypt was not switching superpower allegiance to Moscow.

"Egypt does not fluctuate or swing in her policy. Egypt does not switch from one country to another..." he said in a policy speech opening a new session of parliament.

He did not directly name either superpower, but said: "We do not deny a friendly country because another country has shown sympathy with us."

He was responding to opposition newspaper suggestions that Soviet agreement last month to reschedule Cairo's debts meant that Egypt, a U.S. partner for the past 15 years, was warming to Moscow because of friction with

Washington over terms for payment of military debts to the United States.

Mr. Mubarak rejected a report that he would soon visit Moscow to spite Washington on what would be the first trip by an Egyptian leader to the Soviet capital in more than a decade.

He said there was no truth in reports that Egypt was changing friendships "because of what they claim to be the rejection by a certain country of demands in the economic domain."

He was apparently referring to a continuing impasse between Cairo and Washington over Egyptian requests for easier terms for paying \$4.5 billion in debts for past arms purchases.

While discord continued with Washington, Moscow scored diplomatic points last month by agreeing, according to Cairo newspapers, to scrap interest on \$3 billion of Egyptian military debt and ease payment terms for \$70 million of civil debt.

Unusually, Mr. Mubarak made no mention of Middle East politics in his speech.

Officials said this was because of uncertainty over the outcome

of meetings of the Palestine National Council (PNC), in Algiers and because he was due to make a major speech on May Day.

Mr. Mubarak said later that the Palestinians had to maintain ties with Egypt despite demands by radicals in Algiers for a break because of Cairo's ties with Israel.

"The Palestinians cannot go back on their relations with Egypt," he told reporters after the parliament session. "Egypt is the leading (Arab) country. Let us wait till their (the PNC's) final meeting."

In his speech, Mr. Mubarak said the government would crack down on any attempts to undermine Egypt's stability, security and democracy.

Apparently referring to isolated incidents of friction between majority Muslims and minority Christians, he said Egypt was a land of brotherhood, fraternity, compassion and tolerance.

"Egypt will not allow its lion's den to be invaded by the bats of darkness," he said.

ADC says anti-Arab violence rising in U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — Violent acts against Arabs in the United States rose last year with most linked to anti-Libya sentiments, according to a report released by an American-Arab organisation.

The report by the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), a Washington-based group, listed 42 incidents of what it called hate and political violence directed against the estimated two or three million American-Arabs.

"The numbers are on the rise, and they only represent a snowflake on the tip of the iceberg," Albert Mokhiber, ADC legal services director, told a news conference.

The report said 9.5 per cent of the incidents occurred immediately before the April 14, 1986 U.S. bombing of alleged terrorist targets in Libya, and almost 30 per cent immediately afterward.

The Reagan administration has linked Libya to a widespread campaign of anti-Western attacks.

The report, which the ADC said had been presented to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), said the victims — none of whom was Libyan — blamed anti-Libyan hysteria to the violence against them.

Almost 17 per cent of cases involved militant Jewish organisations such as the New York-based Jewish Defence League, the ADC said.

"You have a few who believe that they have the right, if not the duty, to carry out their frustrations against individual members of the Arab community," said ADC official Faris Bouhaf.

One ADC official, who asked not to be identified, said he believed the FBI was on the brink of making arrests in the Oct. 11, 1985, bombing of an ADC regional office in Santa Ana, California, that killed ADC Western Regional Director Alex Odeh.

In a separate development, in Los Angeles, subversion charges were dropped Thursday against five Arabs and a woman from Kenya who the government alleges belong to a Palestine Marxist group, a U.S. government immigration lawyer said.

The six still face deportation proceedings for visa violations. William Udenkrantz, regional counsel for the western region of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service, said after meeting with lawyers for the six that the charges were dropped to speed up their deportation.

Simple violations of immigration rules, such as staying in the United States after their visas had expired, will be easy to prove, Mr. Udenkrantz said.

The six, some of them students, had been accused of violating the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, under which immigrants may be deported for belonging to groups advocating the overthrow of the U.S. government.

Kreisky criticises U.S. Mideast policy

ALGIERS, Algeria (AP) — Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky addressed the Palestine National Council (PNC) on Thursday and later criticised the United States' Mideast policy.

Asked about efforts to convene an international conference to resolve the 39-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict, Dr. Kreisky said: "The United States is not very honest about that."

The United States, after opposing the idea for years, has recently expressed support for such a peace parley, to be held under United Nations auspices.

Speaking at a news conference, Dr. Kreisky, a vice president of the Socialist International, said he would try to secure observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the socialist group.

He also reiterated his support for the PLO and for the Palestinians' right to self-determination, but said Israel and the United States were not serious about peace.

Looking frail after a long illness, Dr. Kreisky said U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 could not serve as a base for a

Middle East settlement.

The United States has insisted that the resolution serve as a platform for a Middle East peace. It calls for recognising the state of Israel and for the return of Palestinian refugees to the homes they fled in the 1967 war. But it makes no reference to the creation of a Palestinian state.

Dr. Kreisky told the PNC that he was ailing for a while but "I am healthy again to help my friend the PLO." He was greeted by long applause as he walked into the hall arm-in-arm with PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Qadhafi: Iran's war aim unrealistic

LONDON (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said Iran's main aim in its war with Iraq — the removal of Iraqi government — was unrealistic and ridiculous, Libyan television reported.

The television, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, quoted Col. Qadhafi as describing the 62-year-old Iranian leader as a mad and futile war, motivated by stupid and childish aims.

"It is a losing war which

France, America, Israel and other states who trade in arms are feeding," he told a meeting of communications experts in Libya.

Col. Qadhafi said he was working seriously to end the war, adding that Iran should drop its demand for a change of regime in Iraq.

"When someone says that land is his and occupies it, that is understandable," he said.

"But when someone says he is fighting to topple someone else

— his government or his revolution — this is unrealistic and the whole thing becomes ridiculous," he added.

Col. Qadhafi said France, which supports Iraq in fighting Libyan forces, was the "number one state inciting the continuation of this war in order to benefit from it."

It said France was a state which did not deserve to be respected. "It is a dirty state," he added.

Kenya expels 5 Libyan diplomats

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Kenya has charged five Libyan diplomats, including the charge d'affaires, with spying and ordered them to leave the country within two weeks.

In a statement issued Thursday night, the Foreign Ministry said Kenya's government "has been watching carefully the activities of the diplomats and is satisfied that their conduct has been contrary to the normal functions of an embassy."

Calls to the Libyan embassy on Friday went unanswered. There are a total of 12 officials in the Libyan embassy in Nairobi.

Wanis Ali Mesallaty, the Libyan charge d'affaires, reportedly fled Kenya to neighbouring Uganda earlier this month after the spying issue first became public.

Relations between Kenya and Libya have been strained recently because of the spying charges. During an April 4 speech, President Daniel Arap Moi alluded to the spying charges and warned that he would break off relations with Libya if the practice continued.

Four former university student leaders have been sentenced to prison terms this month after confessing to spying for Libya. In each case, the defendants claimed that Mr. Mesallaty had approached them and offered them money and scholarships abroad in return for spying. The students said Libya sought information on American military activity at Kenya's Indian Ocean port of Mombasa.

The government said Mr. Mesallaty also asked the students to introduce him to current student leaders.

Iran reportedly gave U.S. intelligence data about Libya

DETROIT (AP) — A businessman said he gave U.S. officials intelligence information from an Iranian military officer that included maps of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's headquarters, a newspaper has reported.

The Detroit Free Press quoted Richard Brenneke as saying that the material, which also included maps of terrorist training sites in the Middle East, was passed in February 1986, two months before U.S. planes bombed Libya.

It could not be determined if the information played any role in the strike, the Free Press said. However, Brenneke said friends in the CIA and the Defence Department told him he was "bating well over 90 per cent, and the majority of it was very, very useful."

Brenneke, identified by the Free Press as a former CIA pilot, received public attention earlier

this year when the New York Times reported that private arms dealers set out in 1983 to ship U.S. weapons to Iran illegally and that Pentagon intelligence officials who learned of the effort allowed it to continue.

The Times said it learned about the effort from Brenneke and obtained further information from hundreds of documents and interviews. The Times said Brenneke had a letter on CIA stationery saying he had been employed by the agency for 13 years. The CIA said it had no record of his employment.

Brenneke, in a series of interviews, told the Free Press that he became a courier for a wide array of intelligence information from Iran while attempting to win U.S. approval of an arms sale to Iran in late 1984. All the information came from an Iranian Air Force officer.

Iran panel said to get Swiss bank records

WASHINGTON (R) — Congressional committees investigating the Iran arms deal have made a breakthrough in tracing the proceeds to Nicaraguan rebels by obtaining Swiss bank records, the Washington Post reported Friday.

The records may disclose where millions of dollars for the deal came from and where they were spent, the newspaper said. The newspaper said Chairman Daniel Inouye and Vice Chairman Warren Rudman of the Senate investigating committee confirmed to Post editors there had been a breakthrough in picking up the trail of the money.

It said congressional sources reported investigators had obtained the Swiss bank records in Paris on Monday and that they showed funds from the Iran arms sales were diverted to Nicaraguan "contra" rebels.

The report said the records were supplied to two committee members by Iranian-American businessman Albert Hakim, who has been involved in both Iran sales and contra activities.

Hakim has been granted limited immunity by the House and Senate investigators. Hakim's business partner, retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Richard Secord, who carried out contra and Iran operations, has so far refused to testify to the congressional committees.

Shin Bet reportedly threatens strike

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) — Israeli media has reported the Shin Bet intelligence agency had threatened to go on strike if the supreme court took up the case of any army officer who alleges he was framed.

Israel Radio reported Shin Bet officials warned they will strike by suspending further investigations of security suspects unless the government prevents the supreme court from investigating its activities.

However, the state-owned radio later quoted what was described as "an authorised source" as denying the strike threat.

The Shin Bet has no spokesman and its officials could not be reached for comment.

The leftist weekly Koteret Rashit indicated the agency preferred an overall probe of its methods to show its operations had remained unchanged for the past 20 years to a supreme court hearing that could end in a criminal investigation of agents.

"Shin Bet heads are threatening us that if Azat Nafso... wins a serious hearing in his appeal, they will demand a public commission of inquiry and the opening of files going back 20 years and might even stop investigating suspects altogether," said the magazine, which was first to report the strike threat.

Mzali blames government for Tunis protests

PARIS (Agencies) — Former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali on Friday blamed what he called the "big stick" policy of the Tunisian government for violent street demonstrations in Tunis.

"I regret these incidents like all Tunisians. They are a consequence of the policy of the big stick, the repression of the past eight months," Mr. Mzali told Reuters by telephone.

"They come as no surprise. The street is the only forum for expression now," he added.

Police fired tear gas in Tunis on Thursday to disperse about 100

young demonstrators chanting anti-government slogans and calling for the release of Rashid Ghannouchi, leader of the opposition Islamic Tendency Movement.

Mr. Mzali said what he called the cruelty of the Tunisian courts in sentencing offenders as well as the breakdown of dialogue between government and opposition were causes for discontent.

Mr. Mzali was dismissed last July by President Habib Bourguiba and fled to Switzerland. He was sentenced in absentia this week to 15 years hard labour for embezzlement and mismanagement of public funds, his third conviction since fleeing the country.

The ex-prime minister, who telephoned Reuters in Paris but declined to say where he was calling from, said he hoped the government would resume a dialogue with the opposition to avoid a repetition of Thursday's incidents.

While in power, Mr. Mzali pledged to open up political life, but opposition leaders said his efforts had little effect on the power of the ruling Destour Socialist Party, of which he was secretary-general.

Shamir vows more settlements in West Bank

ALFEE MENASHE, Occupied West Bank (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir visited a memorial to a slain Jewish settler and said it was a "dangerous illusion" to believe Israel would make territorial concessions for peace.

The premier, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc, also visited the Zofei Sharon School in this 2,000-member settlement.

"There will be more development (of settlements)," Shamir vowed. "It is a dangerous illusion to believe that anyone will succeed in removing Jewish settlement from any part of the land of Israel."

His statement appeared aimed at Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' left-wing Labour Party, which favours giving up parts of the West Bank and Gaza in exchange for peace agreements with

the Arabs. Peres, who opposes increased Jewish settlement in the West Bank as an impediment to peace-making, said in an Israeli Television interview Wednesday night that Israel had never before been so close to opening direct negotiations with Jordan.

He added if the country's coalition government did not reach agreement on peace talks within a year its existence would no longer be justified.

Asked about Peres' comments, Shamir said if early elections were necessary because of disagreements about how Israel should advance toward peace, they would be held.

But Shamir added: "I think we have to do everything so that the elections will take place on schedule." Elections are to be held

after the coalition government's four-year term expires in October 1988.

Shamir also visited the nearby Palestinian village of Qalqilya, where 35,000 Palestinians live. As two dozen soldiers watched from the road and nearby rooftops, Shamir vowed Israel would "take all the necessary measures to secure peace and stability in the area."

He said increased Jewish settlement would also mean better security for Jews living in the territory Israel occupied in 1967.

According to figures published by the settler movement, there are 64,000 Jews in 134 settlements in the West Bank. The settlers live with about 800,000 Arabs. Qalqilya Mayor Abu Saieba Abdul Rahman met Shamir during the visit.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	19:00	Newsdesk
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WHAT'S GOING ON</

NEWS IN BRIEF

Provincial governors meet today

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium for provincial governors opens today at the Royal Cultural Centre with the participation of 20 governors and district governors. The seminar has been organised by the Jordan Institute of Public Administration (IPA) in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. The institute's director general Abdullah Elayyan said that the symposium was a concrete effort to promote regional planning and is being held as a result of the increasing role of provincial governors in supervising the implementation of the five-year development plan. The three-day symposium, he added, is aimed at defining a general framework for provincial governors and will discuss matters related to national development plan.

Khatib back from culture ministers talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Al Khatib Friday returned to Amman from Damascus after taking part in the 6th conference of Arab ministers of culture which concluded there on Thursday. The three-day conference discussed topics related to inter-Arab cultural cooperation and exchange, Euro-Arab cultural dialogue as well as Arab-African cultural dialogue.

Fayez congratulates Egyptian speaker

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez, who is also speaker of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Thursday sent a cable to Dr. Rifa'at Mahjoub congratulating him on his re-election as speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly. In his cable, Mr. Fayez wished Dr. Mahjoub continued good health and happiness and the Egyptian people further progress and prosperity. Also Thursday, Mr. Fayez sent a cable of condolences to Mr. Hussein Hussein, speaker of the Lebanese Lower House of Parliament, over the death of Lebanese Deputy Nadim Na'im.

Hamzeh accepts invitation to visit Poland

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Thursday received Polish Ambassador in Amman Ludwik Janczyszyn to review bilateral relations in health fields. Mr. Janczyszyn extended an invitation to the minister to visit Poland at the head of a Jordan Medical Council delegation to familiarise himself with Poland's advanced medical institutes and centres and to examine the specialisation exams for Polish doctors. Dr. Hamzeh accepted the invitation and said he would visit Poland after his participation in the World Health Organisation (WHO) meetings which will be held in Geneva next month. The visit is in implementation of an agreement on health cooperation between Jordan and Poland and signed in 1980.

Haj Hassan receives AWF secretary

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Thursday received Mrs. Manal Younis, secretary general of the Arab Women's Federation, to discuss the meetings of the AWF permanent bureau which concluded here on Wednesday. Mrs. Younis expressed appreciation to the minister for the efforts and facilities Jordan provided to make the meetings a success. The meeting was attended by Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, chairman of the General Federation of Jordanian Women.

Rabin disputes contention

(Continued from page 1)

settlers it was a "dangerous illusion" to believe Israel would make "territorial concessions" for peace.

"There will be more development (of settlements)," Mr. Shamir said. "It is a dangerous illusion to believe that anyone will succeed in removing Jewish settlements from any part of the land of Israel."

Israelis living in Alfei Menashe and other nearby settlements have recently criticised Mr. Rabin because of mounting protests by Palestinians in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Rabin told a senior Labour Party forum that the areas occupied by Alfei Menashe and Ariel would be "open for future negotiations," Israel Radio reported.

"I am familiar with the position of my party. We support negotiations without any preconditions, which means everything is open for negotiations," Simcha Dinitz, a leading legislator from Mr. Peres' party, explained in a radio interview.

In the continuing Lahour-Likud dispute, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres have sent rival envoys to the United States to seek Reagan administration support for their diverging views on a Middle East peace conference, officials said Friday.

Mr. Shamir sent minister without portfolio Moshe Arens to warn against a conference while Mr. Peres had dispatched Rafi Edri, parliamentary floor leader of his Labour Party, to lobby for the idea, they added.

Both hoped to meet Secretary of State George Shultz, the officials said.

The conflict over an international conference has brought Israel's shaky coalition cabinet to the brink of a crisis but it is unclear if either side is ready to force early elections.

Minister for Religious Affairs Zevulun Hammer on Friday urged Mr. Shamir to order both men home, saying their conflicting missions put Israel to shame abroad.

The Davar newspaper said Thursday that Israel's agriculture minister had delivered a message from Mr. Peres to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak urging him to pursue plans for a Middle East peace conference.

Arieh Nahamkin, in Egypt until Sunday for talks on agricultural cooperation, said in an interview with Israel Radio that he met Mr. Mubarak for an hour on Wednesday.

Davar said Mr. Nahamkin told the Egyptian president that Mr. Peres believed efforts to convene a conference must not be affected by the decision of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to abrogate the Feb. 11, 1985 agreement

with Jordan on joint peace strategy.

In the radio interview, Mr. Nahamkin said Mr. Mubarak's only reaction to the PLO move was to say that "whoever does not follow the path of negotiations is making a mistake."

Mr. Peres has said that if a government majority was not secured in favour of direct Arab-Israeli negotiations within an international conference, there would be no choice but to break the coalition government in Israel and call for early parliamentary elections.

Speaking in Hebrew during an Israeli Television programme on Thursday, Mr. Peres outlined his "political programme" for the conference, which Israel Radio said, "paved the way for the pending political battle" with Likud.

"If we had to judge from what he (Mr. Peres) said," an Israel Radio commentator said, "we can say that if the government did not accept his political programme, it is very possible that the government will reach the end of the road."

Quoting Israeli political observers, the radio said Mr. Peres would present his programme for the conference within two months, after his return from an official visit to the United States.

Israel Radio reported the main points in the Peres programme:

— The negotiations should begin with the participation of superpowers.

— During the negotiations, Israel and the Arab parties can enlist the help of the United States or the Soviet Union in accordance with a pre-determined system and after common agreement among the negotiating parties.

— The two superpowers will have no authority to impose solutions on any party.

— Negotiations to be conducted within three geographic committees: Israel-Syria; Israel-Lebanon (if these countries participated) and an Israel-Jordan-Palestinian representatives committee. These committees can be divided into three sub-committees.

The first would be entrusted to handle the gradual settlement process for the occupied territories, which will be close in content to a "self-rule" principle.

The second would be entrusted to handle the future stages in the peace process.

The third would be handling the Jerusalem issue.

The Peres plan calls for the establishment of another committee to tackle "the general problems" of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

According to the radio report, monitored and translated here, "as long as the Palestine Liberation Organisation maintains its present image and policies, it will not participate in the negotiations."

Residents of Salfit praise programme for W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestinians living in the Salfit district of the occupied West Bank have expressed their gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein for his efforts to assist inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories and to enhance their steadfastness.

In a memo sent to King Hussein and received by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin, Salfit district teachers, farmers and other employees praised the economic and social development programme for the West Bank saying that it meets the demands and needs of the people in the occupied Arab territories. They also thanked the government for the support it provides to the agricultural sector and for increasing salaries of the teaching staff, who were appointed after 1967.

Amman governor issues regulations for Ramadan

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin has issued regulations banning smoking, eating, drinking, and other activities that violate the sanctity of the holy fasting month of Ramadan.

Under the new regulations, smoking, eating, and drinking will be banned in public places, streets and on public transportation. Violators will be referred to the concerned authorities for disciplinary action, according to the regulations.

However, the regulations excluded tourist groups, foreigners, and individuals staying in hotels or resthouses. They permit hotels and resthouses to cater for tourist groups or individuals staying at these hotels or visiting the tourist sites.

Cabinet approves JD 12m to support local councils

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has approved allocating an estimated JD 12,858,450 — to be collected in revenues from the fuel tax, licensing fees, and fines during this year — for local councils, according to Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yusef Hamdan Al Jaber.

In an interview with Petra on Friday, Mr. Al Jaber said that quotas, drawn up by the ministry, have taken into consideration many factors, including administrative and geographic position, population, development needs, and the creation of the Greater Amman Municipality. However, the minister said the quota (share) for a municipal council has been fixed at a minimum of JD 4,600.

Fayez, Iraqi speaker review APU activities, bilateral ties

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez, also speaker of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), Thursday met with Speaker of the Iraqi National Council Sa'adoun Hamadi and reviewed with him bilateral relations and means of supporting the APU to enable it to carry out its pan-Arab and international responsibilities.

Mr. Fayez expressed Jordan's support for Iraq in its war with Iran in defence of the Arab World. He reviewed His Majesty King Hussein's efforts to unite Arab ranks and to achieve Arab solidarity.

Archaeology institute holds workshop on pastoralism

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at Yarmouk University is currently holding a workshop on the subject of "Pastoralism in Arabia and Bilad Al Sham." The purpose of the workshop is to gather together anthropologists, epigraphists, historians and archaeologists to explore the history and development of pastoralism through the promotion of interdisciplinary discussion.

As well as scholars from Jordan and neighbouring Arab countries participants from France, Italy, Britain, Hungary and the U.S. will be attending. The university hopes to organise more ambitious biannual conferences where this topic, considered to be of great importance for a fuller understanding of Arab history, can be studied in greater depth.

We kindly draw your attention that The Jordanian Construction Contractors Law will be effective from May 1st 1987. Particular attention is drawn to article eight of this law:

Article (8):

(a) No person natural or nominal whether Jordanian or non-Jordanian is allowed to practice contracting in the Kingdom without prior registration with the Association and payment of the due fees and subscriptions in accordance with the provisions of this law.

(b) No ministry, or governmental department, or any official public establishment, or any local authority including municipalities and public shareholding companies, or any other entity is allowed to conclude a contract with any contractor to perform works in the Kingdom unless the contractor was duly registered with the Association.

(c) The provisions of paragraphs (a & b) of this article shall not apply to contracts signed before effective date of this law.

For further information please contact our offices at Al Mutanabi Street, behind French Embassy, between Third and Fourth Circles, Jabal Amman, Amman.

Tel: Nos 641766, 651766, 645709
Tlx No. 23575
The Jordanian Construction Contractors Association

Ministry reconsiders decision on chemistry classification

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouqan Al Hindawi has said that his ministry will soon decide to cancel a measure taken last year which classified chemistry as an elective subject for students of the general secondary study certificate (Tawjihi).

Mr. Hindawi's statement came during a ceremony honouring chemists held Thursday by the Jordanian Chemists' Association on the occasion of Arab Chemists Day.

The previous decision, he said, had grave and negative results by discouraging students from studying chemistry which negatively affected Jordan's efforts aimed at increasing the qualified staff in this field. The minister stressed that Jordan and the Arab World were in need of many scientists and specialists in chemistry to help industrial development in the Arab World. The minister also reviewed the role of Arab chemists throughout history in scientific endeavours.

The chemists' association president, Dr. Mohammad Salameh, earlier noted the role Jordanian chemists have played in industries and the national development plans.

Meanwhile, meetings of the ninth session of the Higher Council of the Arab Chemists' Federation (ACF) concluded here Thursday with a call for promoting cooperation and the exchange of information with world chemical organisations to introduce Arab chemistry scholars and their contributions to this field.

Participants emphasised the importance of compiling an Arab chemical compendium to serve as a general reference for chemists in the Arab World.

The ACF Higher Council praised a Ministry of Communication's decision to issue a commemorative stamp on the occasion of Arab Chemists' Day. Jordan is the first Arab country to issue such a stamp.

The council also elected Palestine's representative Dr. Ahmad Sa'ad as its president for the present term and the association's president Dr. Mohammad Salameh as ACF assistant secretary general for the next three years.

U.S. delegation ends short visit after briefing by King

AMMAN (J.T.) — A U.S. delegation of businessmen, politicians and journalists left Amman for Cairo on Friday after a one-day working visit to Jordan as part of a Middle East tour. During their brief visit, the delegation were received by His Majesty King Hussein who explained to them Jordan's view vis-a-vis the international conference on Middle East peace and U.S. policy in the Middle East. The members of the delegation also met with senior Jordanian officials during their stopover.

During their audience at the Royal Court King Hussein stressed Jordan's position and stands on finding a just and durable solution to the Middle East and said that the international peace conference is the best forum for achieving this end.

King Hussein said Jordan views an international peace conference, to be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, as the best forum for achieving a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

Reviewing the latest political developments in the Middle East and the efforts being made to find a just and permanent solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, King Hussein said the United States could play a more active role through participation in the efforts currently being made to convene the conference and in restoring security and stability in the region.

The King explained Jordan's view of American policy in the region in general and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid and American Ambassador to Jordan Paul Boeker.

The participants are all civic leaders or chief executive officers or board members of important U.S. business firms. These include attorney and former special Middle East Envoy Robert Strauss; Mr. Dwayne Andreas, Chairman of the Board of Archer Daniels Midland Company and chairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council.

Mr. Nicholas Brady, chairman of the investment and banking firm Dillon, Read and Company; Mr. Robert Dalziel, chairman of AT&T, Europe, Mr. Albert Gordon, honorary chairman of Kidder, Peabody investment company; Ms. Katherine Graham, chairman of the board for the Washington Post Company; Mrs. W. Averell Harriman, founder of "Democrats for the 80s;" Mr. David Kearns, chairman, Xerox Corporation; Mr. John Steinhardt, chairman, Interfirst Corporation; and Council on

Foreign Relations Executives Mr. Peter Tarnoff, Mr. John Millington, and Mr. Peter Jahber. The group's visit is sponsored by the U.S. Council of Foreign Relations.

The Council publishes *Foreign Affairs*, the influential periodical dealing with international affairs. The Council, with its headquarters in New York, declares as its purpose the "study of the international aspects of American political, economic and strategic problems."

Prominent architect shows cross-section of designs

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An architectural exhibition, opened at the Riyadh Centre on Thursday, highlights architect Ja'far Touqan's designs of residential housing, villas, hotels, and commercial centres that have been completed or are being constructed. Mr. Touqan's office has done work on projects stretching from Jordan and the Arab World to China.

The exhibition, which runs through May 14, presents a review of some of Mr. Touqan's prominent achievements and creations in the world of architecture.

Mr. Touqan told the Jordan Times that his conception of Jordanian architecture involves the adapting of new designs with existing architecture, the Jordanian environment and distinctive way of life.

Mr. Touqan said he feels that there are new architectural trends in Jordan which constitute an "exciting and encouraging change in the attitude of 'the average citizen' and the emerging young architects."

He judges that, with the present economic depression, there is pressure on clients and architects to be more conscious of costs. This situation, he thinks, is a positive one because it could result in changes from the "very very backward and primitive architecture," to a technologically more modern one.

Randa Touqan, his daughter and employee, described her father as somewhat "picky about details." She said he has "trained eyes" that leave no mistakes unnoticed.

He has 20 engineers working within his team.



Ja'far Touqan

Utilising space efficiently, which is one of Mr. Touqan's main considerations in his architecture, is not necessarily related to economising. Yet, he adds, as a result of the existing economic pressures, people are now turning towards optimising the use of space.

His projects include the Arab Jordan Investment Bank, the Riyadh Centre, the University of Science and Technology and Al Bai Foundation for Islamic Research, whose design was chosen out of 11 submitted designs.

Asked whether he was selective in accepting contracts, he said: "Everything has its own attraction... if I get a business offer, most likely I will take it."

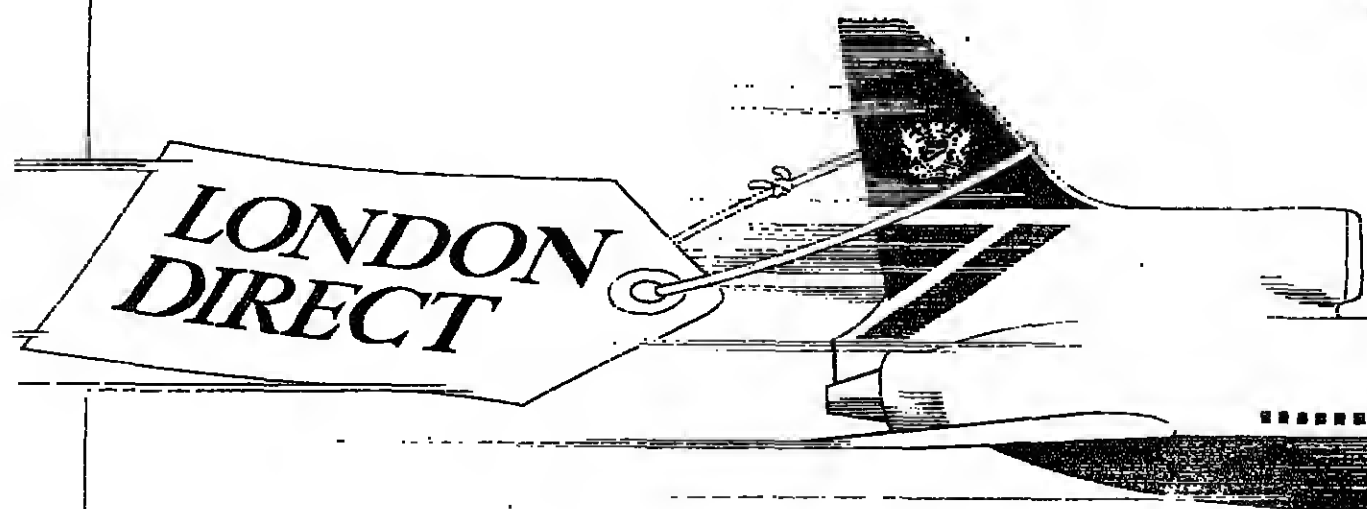
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He has 20 engineers working within his team.

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: King reaffirms Jordan's stand

HIS Majesty King Hussein on Thursday stressed Jordan's position vis-a-vis the international peace conference, saying that it is the best means for achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East region. The King, addressing U.S. businessmen, politicians and journalists, said that the United States can play an important role in establishing peace in the region. The King's reaffirmation of Jordan's position is aimed at informing the U.S. public opinion of the facts, so that it can play a fruitful and positive role with U.S. decision-makers in pushing the peace process forward, thus respecting the international will. Washington is fully aware that the European Community is in favour of holding the international peace conference and are pressing forward with their efforts towards convening this conference. Moreover the European Community is worried and concerned about U.S.-Israeli attempts to obstruct holding this conference. Therefore, the American public opinion is now invited to play a major role in changing the American policy in the region positively, and to assist in holding the conference, contributing to building genuine peace and to turning the region into an oasis for stability and prosperity.

Al Dustour: Iran internationalises the conflict

THE news that Iran has installed rocket launchers in the Fao Peninsula and in the southern mouth of the Gulf, has serious implications and consequences because it threatens the national security of the whole Gulf region. These provocative Iranian plans are not but a clear evidence that it has totally failed to gain any military victory on the battle front and that the Iranians are only aimed at distracting the attention of the Iranian people from the losses and defeats their forces have sustained. By doing so, Iran has actually taken the first step towards involving foreign forces in the conflict, because the Gulf countries have found themselves in a position where they must seek protection of their commercial ships from the newly-installed Iranian rockets at the mouth of the Gulf. Another evidence of Iranian hostile intentions, is the rejection by Iran's foreign minister on Thursday of a Soviet proposal for holding an international conference to discuss the Iran-Iraq war. This rejection worsens the situation and makes futile all efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. If Iran is really concerned about the Gulf states' maintaining control over their security, as voiced by Iranian officials, then why is it trying to internationalise the conflict?

Sawt Al Shaab: International responsibility

THE establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East is certainly a joint international responsibility not only an Arab, European or Asian responsibility. It is an international responsibility which all world countries should contribute to, and the United States should be no exception. The U.S. is a superpower and it can exercise pressure on Israel to accept the principle of peace and the proposed mechanism for establishing it. This was reaffirmed once more on Thursday by His Majesty King Hussein during a meeting with U.S. businessmen, politicians and journalists. King Hussein called on Washington to make serious efforts towards establishing peace in the region by taking up a more effective role in the efforts to achieve this goal. It seems that the U.S. failure to distinguish between its relations with Israel and its commitment towards the peace process in particular and the human rights in general is behind the current U.S. stand. The American position, therefore, should not be based on a unilateral view, which is always supportive of the Israeli position. Therefore America should contribute to an international peace conference to be attended by all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the five permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Jordan continues efforts

KING Hussein has returned to Amman following an Arab and European tour designed to give further momentum to the efforts aimed at achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East. The King visited Morocco, Holland, Belgium and Britain to explain the need for an international Middle East peace conference that can ensure the establishment of a lasting peace. During his talks with European leaders, King Hussein's efforts and his views received clear support and backing, and the Europeans expressed willingness to back steps to be taken to lead to the proposed international conference. Needless to say that Jordan's efforts have been instrumental in securing this overwhelming European support and the King's endeavours clearly reflect his keenness on maintaining the strongest ties with the Palestinian people and advocating their cause on the international scene. These Jordanian moves clearly reflect the inseparable links binding the Palestinians and Jordanians together, links made up of sacrifice, suffering and joint struggle. Over the years Jordan proved committed to the Palestine cause and does not shirk its responsibility towards the Palestinians and their struggle for freedom.

Al Dustour: King returns from peace mission

KING Hussein has just concluded a tour abroad designed to win the support of Arab and friendly nations for just Arab causes. The news media which covered the King's tour and his talks with European leaders reflected the great influence which the monarch had left on his hosts through his wisdom, his reason and his vast experience in international relations and in presenting the question of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The King's ability in advocating Arab rights has won him the admiration and the friendship of the European Community and its leadership following a long period of mystery that has shrouded the European countries' position and attitude towards the Arab-Israeli conflict. King Hussein has spearheaded Arab efforts for convincing the world of the need for the implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the need for restoring the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. At the beginning only a minority of world nations accepted the idea of an international conference but, thanks to Jordan's efforts, most nations now back this effort.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

The Algiers meetings: The 18th PNC

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat spoke for only twenty minutes at the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers: A twenty-minute speech that will be of great significance to the future course of the Palestine problem. This preliminary assessment and analysis of Mr. Arafat's speech takes place while the PNC meetings and the Palestinian-Palestinian dialogue is still in progress. While every previous PNC meeting was significant in its own way, each responding to some special set of circumstances, this meeting may historically prove of added significance. Several reasons account for this, not the least of which being that the Palestinian people, though in diaspora, and subject, in varying degrees, to all types of mental and physical anguish and pressures, still maintain the ability to regenerate their will, draw attention to their plight and reemphasise their rights in Palestine.

Forty years of diaspora, five major wars later in addition to tens of thousands of aggressions against them, the Palestinians still have the capacity to say no; to reject the dictates and the degradations of Israel and its fact creating capacity. In his Algiers speech, like in his United Nations speech of 1974, Mr. Arafat emphasised several strategic goals for Palestinian action over the next few years. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said, will continue its pursuit of the goal of peace through an international peace conference though it will not, for the moment, relinquish its armed struggle against Israel. Holding an olive branch in one hand and a rifle in the other is one way to emphasise Israeli continued intransigence against reaching an honourable and just solution to the Palestine problem. In its euphoria of temporary military superiority, Israel still dreams that it can impose its will on the area

and its people. The PLO, Mr. Arafat insisted, still pursues the peace path through an international peace conference which it will attend on an equal footing with all the other participants.

It is sad that Palestinian action and the unity of most of the organisations making up the PLO had as their price the abrogation of the Jordanian-Palestinian Accord of February 11, 1985. It is sad because, as it turned out, that accord was already defunct not only because of Jordanian-Palestinian misunderstandings, but also because of the negative influence of other parties, principally the United States and Israel. After four years of sharp differences between the various Palestinian factions some semblance of Palestinian unity has been restored. It is hoped that this unity will form the basis for further rational use of time and resources in order to alleviate the hardships and degradations suffered by other Palestinians: Those under direct military occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in Lebanon and elsewhere. On Sunday, April 9, 1987, Israel shelled 14 Lebanese villages, on Monday, a Palestinian youth was wounded in Khan Yunis ... Though that is the price of honour, Israeli terror and the Israeli strategy of pushing all the Arabs out of Palestine should be kept in mind.

The Algiers PNC meetings were also significant in their moderate tone vis-a-vis future PLO relations with Jordan and Egypt. In both cases Palestinian leadership, previously considered most radical, took a conciliatory moderate stand. The radicals' agreement to the pursuit of a peaceful settlement is in itself significant. Just as significant was their acceptance of keeping the door open for a serious dialogue with Jordan and Egypt. Strategic, tactical as well as objective realities necessitate that the search for dialogue with

Jordan, singled out in the PLO statement, be continued. The same is true with regard to Egypt whose alienation from the Arab World since the signing of the peace treaty with Israel has had catastrophic consequences for all the Arabs. It is important that, of all the Palestinian leadership, Dr. George Habash defended these positions indicating the movement of a majority of the Palestinian leadership towards more moderation.

The PNC meeting in Algiers was a victory for Mr. Arafat personally as he once more was able to display his political acumen and ability by once again gathering the various factions under one umbrella and also for his moderate approach with regard to a peaceful, though just and honourable, settlement of the Palestine problem.

Jordan, with its experienced political leadership will, no doubt, pursue the dialogue with the PLO. If the struggle over Palestine, which is now in its second century has proved anything it is that peace can only be achieved and sustained when backed by power. It would seem that at least for the present historical moment, Israel will do what it has been doing all along regardless of justice, morality, peace or whether the Jordanians and Palestinians be in agreement or discord. Surely the objective criteria for peace or for holding an international peace conference are not present in any of the three sides of the Arab-Israeli-American triangle. Maybe what has taken place in Algiers will force the other two sides to see some new realities.

Jordan's balanced response to the PLO declaration emanates from its adherence to the 1982 Arab Peace Plan.

U.S. sees PLO move as unlikely to block peace effort

(Continued from page 1)

more specifics, or what it dealt with in general terms only? State Department official: No. There were several conversations that took place on Middle East subjects — issues such as the peace process, Afghanistan, and the Iran-Iraq war — did come up and were dealt with in some detail — basically a reiteration of what our policies are.

I really do not feel at liberty to go into detail of their conversations. But I think it would suffice to say there was a complete reiteration of what Soviet and American policies are on the respective issues. There were long discussions on the peace process. I think I would really like to leave it at that, though, rather than getting into detail.

Calis: You would not say whether there was a slight change in positions of both parties as a result of this — call it dialogue?

The second part I am interested in — how come the Middle East was so important or we were led to believe it was important that Secretary Murphy was here and he did not go with Secretary Shultz?

Answer: Secretary Shultz is very well-informed about a number of issues on the Middle East. The major reasons why the Moscow talks were held was concerning U.S.-Soviet bilateral issues — arms control issues. These are, as you know, the major focuses of the meetings in Moscow. There were some regional talks — to the Soviet's follow-up — to the regional talks that Under-Secretary Armacost had the month before. But that was not the major purpose of the Moscow meetings.

I think other than Assistant Secretary Ridgway, none of the regional assistant secretaries from the Department of State travelled on the trip.

Diane Fossile, Deutsche Presse Agentur: Going back to the Soviet Union again, we know about the arrangement that the Soviets have made on shipping with Kuwait, and now the Soviet deputy minister is doing his rounds in the Gulf, and today he was in Oman, and apparently he has communicated to the leadership of Oman new proposals from (Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev for protecting shipping in the Gulf again.

Has the Soviet Union approached the United States in any way, asking them to work with it in working out some arrangements in the Gulf to protect shipping? That's the first question.

As I said, we have had discussion with the Soviet Union regarding the Iran-Iraq war and the danger that that poses, and I think that both countries agree that the continuation of the war does pose a great danger to all states in the region as well as to interests of both countries. I think that is a given.

Regarding the Soviet agreement with Kuwait for the charter of oil, I think it is, three Soviet tankers, my understanding is it's strictly commercial deal that the Kuwaitis working out with the Soviets.

As you know, we are having discussions with the Kuwaitis, and have been for some time, regarding both the possible protection of Kuwaiti-owned vessels and possible refueling; in other words, talking about the possibility of certain Kuwaiti tankers meeting U.S. requirements for being under the U.S. flag. If that does take place — and you know, the decision of course is a two-way one because they have to meet certain requirements and we told them in principle we have no problem with that as long as they meet certain requirements. The Kuwaitis have to decide if they want to go ahead with something like that.

As far as the protection of

Kuwait-owned ships, they decided that even though we had agreed that we would be willing to do that for some of their oil tankers, they decided against that and have begun looking again into the possibility of flagging ships.

Discussions do continue. I don't know when they will make a decision on it.

Ms. Fossile: Are we averse to working together with the Soviet Union? Apparently, (Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir) Petrovsky today said, hinted at possible joint steps with the United States for working out some sort of security arrangement. Are we just averse to having them involved in any way?

A: We are not interested in increasing Soviet involvement in the region at all. I think that that has been a standard of our policy for many, many years. As you know, we have our own interests over there, and the Soviets have their interests, and we are not interested in increasing their involvement.

Q: (Inaudible) Said Mr. Murphy not yesterday that there is a delegation, an Arab delegation, will arrive in Washington soon. Could you tell us when they are going to be here? My second question I would like to ask is what is the role of the United States government now trying to end the war between Iran and Iraq? As you mentioned, that it has been a long time. So are there any new plans or any efforts, new efforts, to end the war which took place long time ago?

A: Let me answer the first part of your question. Regarding the Arab League delegation, my understanding is that there is a group that will be coming to the United States probably next month. They will be going to a number of countries to try to urge additional support, Arab League support for ending the war between Iran and Iraq. It is a danger not only to the Arab countries that border along the Gulf but to all countries that have an interest in the Gulf.

As you know, the United States and a number of Western allies import to their economies of great importance to their economies — a large quantity of oil and other petroleum products through the Gulf. It is a vital lifeline for many of those economies, and something that is very important to us and to them.

So we will be happy to receive this delegation. I don't know for sure who is going to be comprising it or the exact date, but my understanding is it is sometime next month.

Q: Isn't it being headed by the North Yemeni prime minister? A: I don't know. I really don't know who is going to be heading the delegation.

The second part of your question — what are we doing — you were at the hearing yesterday, I believe, weren't you? No. Let me just repeat a couple of things that we said at the time. When Assistant Secretary Murphy was testifying yesterday before the Hamilton subcommittee as beginning, just before he testified, Congressman Stephen Solarz testified before the subcommittee regarding a House Joint Resolution H.J. Res. 216, which is urging support for ending the war between Iran and Iraq. It was a resolution of support for efforts to end the war and stating on the record that the U.S. Congress supported efforts to end the war, to bring about negotiations to end that tragic war.

Mr. Murphy was asked at the time if the administration supported that resolution, and he said, "Yes, we do." And we do very strongly. We think that a lot of effort, international efforts which we have supported — and in fact we're working with various members of the United Nations

to try to get various resolutions with teeth in them, in the past to try to move towards ending the war.

Again, as in other conflicts, in order to end a war, you have to have both parties willing to sit down and negotiate. And it has been some time since the Iraqi government has stated its willingness to negotiate, accept negotiation or mediation to end the war. The Iranian side in the war has steadfastly refused to accept it.

We believe that one of the best methods to convince the Iranians that it is not in their interest to continue the war is to find ways of stopping war material from getting to them. Therefore, you have Operation Staunch, which is our way, our little effort, of trying to convince countries that do have an arms shipment relationship with Iran to stop it, because only when the weapons supply dries up will, we believe, the Iranians be willing to sit down and negotiate their differences with the Iraqis.

So whenever we hear something about possible shipments, either commercial ones through countries or government shipments, we approach those governments and we tell them how strongly we feel about that. This is the way that we do implement Operation Staunch.

Schmuck Dabiri, BBC: I have a follow-up to this question, please. Don't you think that if the Iraqis think that they are going to be defeated, don't you think that they might get up to more violent means in the Gulf?

A: Let me understand. If Iraqis think that they are going to be defeated, yes. A: I don't — I have not been — Ms. Dabiri: That is what you are anticipating, isn't it?

A: We are not looking for the defeat or victory of either side. What we think is in the best interest of both countries, which have suffered an enormous amount both in terms of people killed, wounded, and devastation of the economies, the best interest of both sides is to sit down and negotiate their differences.

We are not looking for the defeat of Iran, we are not looking for the defeat of Iraq. I think the Iraqis believe that they can win this war. Why else would they pursue it so vigorously?

Q: Now that the Palestinians are meeting in Algiers to work out a platform, do you think that this process would push the peace process forward or would hinder?

A: I think it is a little bit too early to make an assessment of what has been going on at the PNC in Algiers. I understand there is at least a couple of more days of discussions on there. There is a lot of inter-Arab politicking that is going on. I do not want to involve myself in the middle of that. There are enough people in Algiers that are talking about the issues.

Rafic Maaloun, As Nahar: Ambassador Murphy described the talks in Moscow as, "We had solid discussion." Can you say for now that from your talks with the Soviet Union that they are changing their position or behaviour like you say, you need to — A: I think that Secretary Shultz addressed himself to a number of issues in the talks in Moscow and also to characterising Soviet behaviour. Its policy changes are a whole glastnost way. He had a first-hand experience and, I think, described it very eloquently — much better than I could.

As far as specifics of their policies on the Middle East, I think, it is probably better to go to the Soviet spokesmen. As I said, they restated what their policies were on various issues. I am not saying that there is agreement because there certainly is not agreement on U.S. and Soviet positions as far as a num-

ber of things in the Middle East — whether it is a peace process, whether it is Afghanistan. I think you are all aware that there are some differences of view.

I do not want to get into the specifics of this, though. Q: To go back to the PNC — I know you say it is too soon for an assessment.

A: Certainly for me. There may be some scholars out in the area who are willing to go out on a limb and predict, but I am not. Q: We will give it a shot, anyway. On the abrogation of the Amman accord, does that make a difference one way or the other, as far as the U.S. is concerned, in terms of pushing the peace process forward or, again, acting as an obstacle? I mean, it has been moribund, to put it mildly, for some time.

Does that change things at all, the fact that it has been announced?

A: As I said, I do not want to get into any kind of an assessment of what has been going on there. But I would just say that the peace process stands on its own merits. There are objective reasons why the process should go forward. There are many of them; you can probably think of more than I can. But certainly all of the peoples from the region could benefit from a negotiation that would lead to peace between Israeli and Arab, whether Palestinian or from other countries in the region.

What we feel is that there has been a lot — as I said before — there is a lot of inter-Arab, inter-PLO politicking that is going on over there. I do not want to get myself in the middle of it. But the peace process, from our point of view, is not being held hostage to what is going on in inter-PLO politics. It has its own merits that require continuous effort — and I notice that the Jordanians have said that they will continue to press forward because the peace process is very important.

On the same topic, that was the same question I had in mind. Assistant Secretary Murphy indicated yesterday — and just given

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A: I do not want to read into, as I said before, what is going on in Algiers right now. There are several more days of discussions that are there. As you know, in many parleys of this sort, it takes a long time to sift through and to see what things really mean. I am not going to make an assessment right now on that.

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leaving the door open for Palestinians to take part in the joint delegation by not reacting —

A: We have always said that Palestinians must be involved every step of the way in the peace process. They are directly affected by it and they should be a part of it. This has always been our policy. If you take a look back to Sept. 1, 1982 — the president's Middle East peace initiative — Palestinians figure very prominently in that. This is not any change in our policy.

Hamid Foad, Al Ahrar. Is it easier for the United States that there will be a separate Palestinian delegation in the talks, or it is better for you that there will be a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation? I am not speaking about the PLO now because the formula which was proposed by the PLO — that the Palestinians should be represented by themselves in a separate delegation not even in an Arab delegation.

A: For the last several years, the Jordanians — King Hussein and others in the Jordanian government — have been discussing with Palestinians the possibility of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. This is something that we have talked about almost continuously as what we see as a very logical and what we think could be a very good move; that there would be a delegation, a joint delegation, Jordanian/Palestine delegation set up to negotiate with Israel.

As I said, I don't want to get into what is happening in the middle of the PLO conference in Algiers, the PNC conference over there. As I said, the joint delegation idea was something that has been discussed over the last several years as a very logical and, we think, possibly a very productive kind of arrangement for negotiations with Israel to settle the differences. The Palestinians and Jordanians have a lot in common as they do with Israel. They also have a lot of differences to discuss with the Israelis.

I hope that explains it.

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PLO leaders finalise Algiers resolutions

(Continued from page 1)

Times that he expected the Executive Committee to maintain its present strength of 15 members. The committee includes three representatives of Fateh, one representative for each of the five other factions and seven independents.

Among those expected to be dropped from the committee are Mohammad Milhem and Mohammad Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front.

In a major policy speech on Wednesday, Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, said the PLO was committed to continuing dialogue with Jordan and establishing a new framework for relations with the Kingdom. He said the PLO backed the confederation formula between Jordan and an independent Palestinian state.

Mr. Kaddoumi spelled out the organisation's conditions under which it would attend an international peace conference on the Middle East. He said the PLO would only participate as a fully-fledged member on an equal footing with other countries and with a separate delegation.

He said Israel and the United States were the only two parties opposed to the conference and that both countries were trying to forestall it from serving its purpose by insisting on direct negotiations that were rejected by all Arab parties.

Mr. Kaddoumi said the proposed conference should be convened at the invitation of the United Nations based on all pertinent U.N. resolutions on the

Palestine problem and a guarantee for the Palestinians' right to self-determination and an independent state.

He said the conference should have full authority in the arbitration and decision-making area.

World birth rate rises

By Randolph E. Schmid
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The rate at which people are being born is speeding up again, just as the planet's population edges past the 5 billion milestone, a population study group reported Monday.

The private Population Reference Bureau cited an easing of strict birth limits in China as a prime reason for the pickup in population growth.

The Bureau's new world population data sheet for 1987 estimates that the July 1 population of the world will be 5.026 billion.

The United Nations has projected that the world will pass the 5 billion milestone early in July, while another private study group, the Population Institute, calculated the mark was passed last year.

In its new report, the Population Reference Bureau estimated the worldwide birth rate at 28 births per 1,000 people, up from 27 last year. The world's rate had been 27 for two years, down from 28 in 1984 and 29 in 1983, the group said.

"If Beijing continues to ease up on its population policy, it will shatter current assumptions about a continuing slowdown in the global population's growth rate," said Bureau specialist Carl Haub. "China's sheer size dominates the entire demographic picture."

China's policy of one child per family had been very effective in reducing growth in recent years, but that has not been stressed as heavily this year, said Mary Kent of the Bureau.

As a result, China's birth rate jumped from 18 per 1,000 people in 1986 to 21 this year and "they may have trouble getting it back down," Kent said in a telephone interview.

"They didn't mean to ease up that much," she said, adding that there have been indications that Chinese officials plan to renew their stress on small families.

Kent cited a combination of factors for the Chinese increase in births, including some public reaction against the strict limits, a large number of young people

moving into the childbearing ages and some changes in the age at which people marry.

Between 1986 and 1987, the Chinese population grew from 1.263 billion to 1.275 billion. That means more than one human being in five was a resident of China.

China's strict birth policies have been subject to criticism in recent years, with critics in the United States contending that coercion was being used to get people to have abortions. Such criticisms led to the cutoff of a proposed 25-million-dollar U.S. contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities last year.

Regionally, Africa has the world's highest birth rate, averaging 44 births per 1,000 people, down from 45 in 1986. Over the past year, the population of the African continent has increased from 583 million to 601 million.

At the current rate, Africa's population will double in 28 years, Kent and Haub said. Asia — not counting China — has the second highest birth rate at 33 per 1,000 people, down from 34 a year earlier. The continent's population outside China totals 1.868 billion, up from 1.826 billion a year ago.

Next came Latin America with a birth rate of 30 per 1,000 population, down from 31 last year. The population of that area rose from 419 million to 421 million.

Oceania, the nations of the Pacific Ocean, have an estimated birth rate of 20, down from 21 last year. Their population totals 25 million, about the same as last year.

The birth rate for the Soviet Union is 19 per 1,000, down from 20 a year ago in a population of 284 million, up from 280 million.

North America has a current birth rate of 15 per 1,000, down from 16. The population of the United States and Canada totals 270 million, up from 267 million.

And Europe sports the lowest birth rate at 13 per 1,000 people, unchanged from a year earlier. The population of that region is 495 million, up from 493 million in 1986.

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — April 25, 1987

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Dad's Army
Battle School

10:20 Feature Film
Guilty or Innocent

Starring:
George Peppard
Bernard Hughes
Walter McGinn

Sun. — April 26, 1987

8:30 Growing Pains
Choices

Maggie is disturbed when she learns that Carol's lifetime goals don't include marriage or family, and her desire to make it in a man's world is based on an obligation she feels she owes her mother. These points are revealed through an opportunity Carol has to skip a grade in school.

9:10 Doc. — Secret Country

The programme discusses the question of British imperialism in Australia 200 years ago, where we view a clear idea of the despotism of the English in Australia, their bad treatment of the Australian aborigines, and also the detriment caused by the nuclear arms experiments that were made in the desert in Australia.

10:20 Robbery Under Arm.

Jack meets with Grace, the young

lady, and Harry decides to get married to his friend. But both of them, in addition to Charles, are accused of having killed a number of policemen.

Mon. — April 27, 1987

8:30 Ever Decreasing Circles

9:10 Moonlighting

10:20 Out On A Limb

In Peru, Shirley and David see the monuments left by the Alank tribes and their deep-rooted civilisation. There, Shirley passes through her first experience in meditation at the hands of David.

Tue. — April 28, 1987

8:30 You Again

Henry establishes some relationship with a woman. He goes out with her for dinner and an outing and they exchange presents. Suddenly, she ceases to meet him, and he tries to find out the reason.

9:10 Yesterday's Dreams

Martin continues his long leave with Diana in the countryside. Her passionate feelings towards him are restored once again, but she still abstains from returning to him.

10:20 Doc. — The Unknown War

11:10 Bergerac
Prime Target

Jack, the detective, is found kil-

led in Jersey island. In his house, a cheque in his name from Lawrence, the lawyer, is found. Lawrence was able to get an acquittal ruling in favour of a woman who was accused of having killed her rich husband. Bergerac investigates into the matter.

Wed. — April 29, 1987

8:30 Three's A Crowd
A Case Of Sour Grapes

Vicky receives a \$1900 refund from the IRS. Jack is hurt when she seeks her father's financial advice, so he gives Jack the money to invest. He purchases a case of wine and brings an extra bottle, so he, Vicky, and a skeptical Bradford can toast the investment. The bottle, which Jack and E.Z. open in the kitchen, tastes like vinegar, so Jack breaks it to keep Bradford from tasting it.

9:10 Doc. — In Search of the Trojan War
Ep. 2

The Legend Under Siege

Schliemann's successors attempted to give substance to his romantic dream and to prove Homer's tale true. Expeditions by the Germans in the 1890s and the Americans in the 1930s, both dug into the hill of Troy, looking for hard facts about the war. But they came up with conflicting interpretations.

10:20 The Last Convertible



The Challenge — Thursday at 9:10

Unaware of Chris's pregnancy, Russ goes off to the Navy and George offers to marry the frantic girl. Instead, she marries Dal, without revealing her condition to him. George joins the Army and goes overseas.

Thur. — April 30, 1987

8:30 Me and My Girl
A Woman Of Taste

9:10 The Challenge

Starring:
Tim Pigott-Smith
John Wood

When John Bertrand skippered Australia II to victory in the 1983

America's Cup the world saw the end of the longest winning streak in sporting history. For 132 years, the New York Yacht Club had successfully defended the Cup against all-comers. To be a participant in this race to end all races opened important doors into U.S. business circles — financial deals that could not be negotiated elsewhere were worth millions. Two self-made millionaires, Australian Alan Bond and Englishman Peter de Savary, became self-imposed enemies, always trying to stay one step ahead of each other in the months before the race. No one could have predicted the acrimony, the psychological gamesmanship, the

family pressures, and the legal threats that surrounded the race — and the cliff-hanging conclusion. Filmed on location at Fremantle, the powerful drama paints a rich and vibrant canvas for the characters and their families.

10:20 Feature Film

Fri. — May 1, 1987

8:30 The Coshy Show
The Dentist

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 All Passion Spent

A tale of two cities in Johannesburg

By Jonathan Sharp
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — It's only a few minutes' journey from the sumptuously good life to the abjectly bad in Johannesburg, but do not expect any road signs to show the way.

The sweet-and-sour worlds forged by apartheid exist cheek by jowl in this city of two million people, yet the worst of the dark side can easily be overlooked because it is not advertised.

Downtown Johannesburg is a deceptive starting-point to sample the extremes of prosperity and poverty in South Africa that the rest of the world finds so hard to accept.

Anyone expecting the crackle of racial tension is surprised by the lack of it, even when there is turmoil in the black townships on the fringes of the city.

In the bars and restaurants of the opulent Carlton Hotel, blacks and whites rub shoulders as if the stark dictates of racial segregation, and the hostilities bred by such policies, had evaporated.

Step outside into the bustle of Johannesburg's main commercial district, and atmosphere is more akin to a prospering metropolis than to a community struggling to cope with internal unrest, economic recession and international ostracism.

Trade sanctions imposed by Western countries seem to have had only a marginal effect on white South Africans' lifestyle.

Streets are crowded with top-of-the-line European and Japanese cars, local television carries such U.S. staples as "the Cosby Show," "Dallas" and "Hill Street Blues" (albeit old episodes), and offerings at cinemas include the Oscar-winning movie "Platoon," which has just opened here about six months after it first appeared in New York.

This comfortable tourist-book image of Johannesburg is reinforced by the fact that some of the more notorious symbols of apartheid have disappeared as a result of cautious reform programme set in motion by the government of President P.W. Botha.

Bus stop signs saying "whites only" have gone, but colour codes on the stops for most routes still indicate which race may use them.

On segregated public toilets, the designation is subtle and wordless — a white man on a black background or a black man on a white background.

The abolition of laws prohibiting sexual relations between whites and other races means that, occasionally, one sees whites and non-whites holding hands in public.

The government goes so far as to say that apartheid is a thing of the past, even though most pillars of racial segregation policies, such as a law which decrees where people will live according to the colour of their skin, remain intact.

Whatever the government may say, the other side of South Africa, where little attempt is made to sanitise apartheid, is just a few miles away.

Drive up the six-lane motorway leading north, past suburbs with gentle-sounding names like Waverley, Melrose and Oaklands, neighbourhoods of palatial shopping centres, rambling houses, lavish lawns and private swimming pools.

Turn right at Corlett Drive, left at Louis Botha Avenue, past a liquor store which claims to be world's largest — and welcome to a patch of misery called Alexandra.

In a stark transition, paved highways peter out into rutted tracks, houses give way to hovels, and the smell of success meets the stench of open sewers.

"This is where the barbecues stop and the barbed wire begins," said a white social worker pointing to one of the roadblocks which seal off entrances to Alexandra.

Much smaller than the more infamous Soweto township, south west of Johannesburg, Alexandra's one square mile nonetheless packs in at least 100,000 blacks. It has been the scene of some of the most vicious violence in the past three years of township unrest, in which at least 2,400 people have been killed nationwide, the majority of them blacks killed by fellow blacks.

With many of the ghetto radicals now in detention under emergency regulations imposed last June, Alexandra has been quiet in recent months. But tension remains, as can be seen in the sullen expressions of many residents.

One of the more precarious livelihoods in Alexandra is eked out by Pauline, who sells cigarettes and soft drinks from what is both her workplace and home — an old bus.

Some years ago, a fleet of buses was sent to Alexandra, ostensibly to relocate thousands of residents. But for bureaucratic reasons that have now been forgotten, the buses stayed. The inhabitants of Alexandra promptly turned public transport into public housing.

Families of up to 12 people live in each of the buses, and count themselves lucky, as many others make do with more precarious homes comprising no more than plastic sheets draped over wooden frames.

Diminutive composer celebrates 70 years of music

By Malek Hussein
Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syrian composer Mohammad Abdul Karim, a dwarf who became a prince, is celebrating 70 years of music.

Abdul Karim, who is only three feet (90 cm.) tall, says the title of emir, or prince, was bestowed upon him by three Arab kings for his prowess on the bozoq — a Mediterranean instrument from which he says he is inseparable.

The instrument, made of strawberry wood and with two double-cords, was said to have been played by women at sultans' palaces, but was most popular during the lifetime of the famous Persian poet Omar Al Khayyam.

Abdul Karim, whose European beret trademark is unusual for the Arab World, said the title "emir of the bozoq" was bestowed on him by the late kings Fouad of Egypt, Abdullah of Jordan and Gbazi of Iraq.

The bozoq took its name from the Turkish word "bozouk" (taste) and resembles the Greek bouzouki, which is made of metal, Abdul Karim said.

He told Reuters he had composed more than 350 tunes which have been used by many famous Arab singers.

"You better hear about me rather than see me," he said, echoing a famous statement by a renowned but unattractive Arab poet.

Asked why he never married, Abdul Karim, 76, said: "I would prefer to be tormented with affection for women than to marry them... If I marry, the wife would take one half of my mind and the children would take the other half."

"I am afraid this might anger my bozoq because I can never part from it, even in bed."

Born in a small village in Homs province in central Syria, Abdul Karim said his father and elder brother began giving him bozoq lessons at the age of six. His mother was also musical and played the oud (lute) at private receptions, he said.

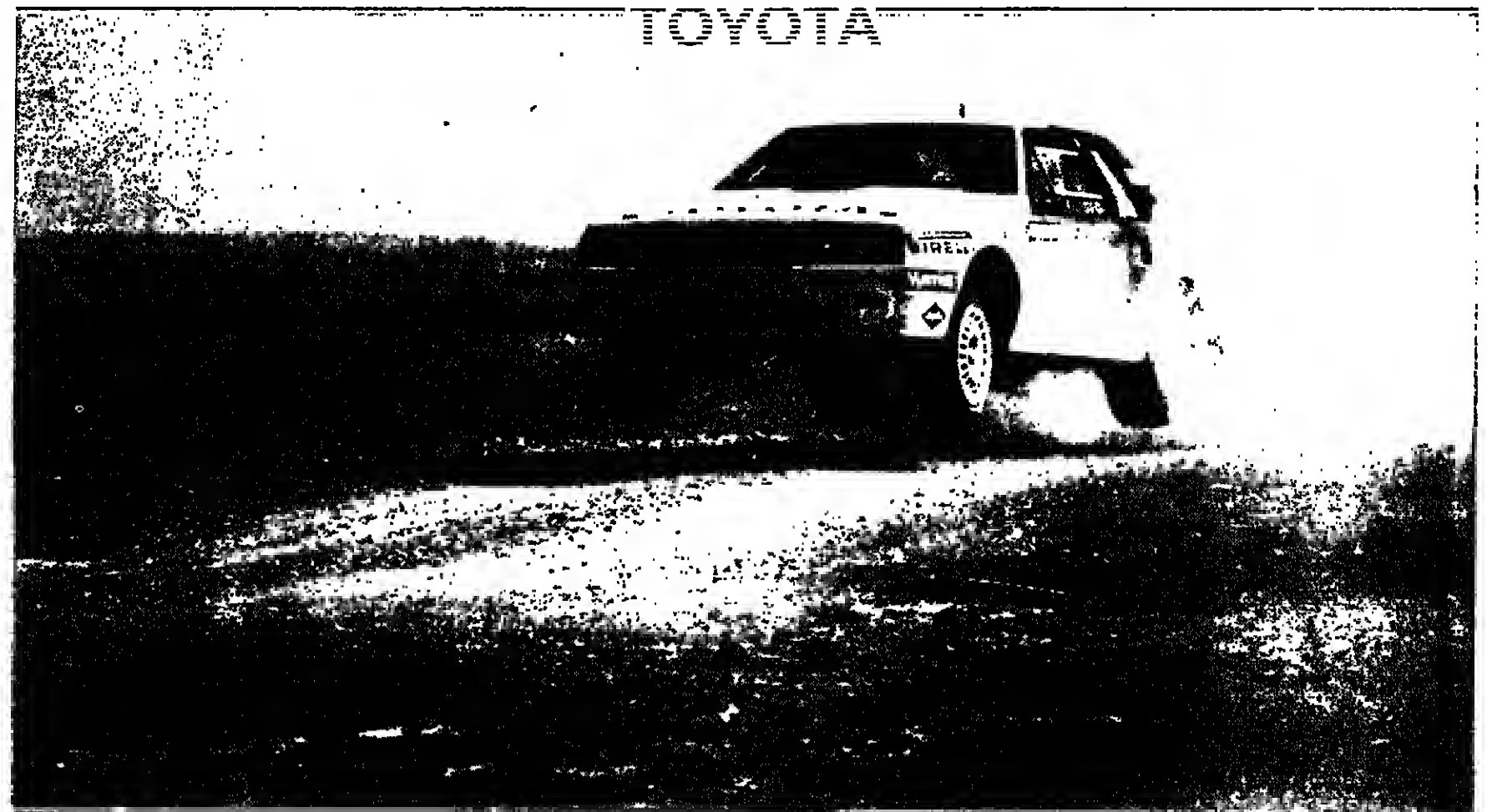
Later, he studied music with Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian artists and learned to play other oriental instruments. Abdul Karim said in addition to Arab countries, he had frequently visited European, African and Asian capitals, where he played the bozoq solo or with an orchestra.

"My objective has been to acquaint those peoples with... genuine Arab musical heritage," he said.

Abdul Karim said a book containing highlights of his music was being prepared by his fellow musicians to be published later this year. A statue of him will also be erected in the town of Homs, he said.

Asked if he was ever embarrassed by his diminutive stature, Abdul Karim replied: "On the contrary... I feel a superman when I see people — all people — bowing to greet me or talk to me...."

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Peter Ustinov

Forgive me if I vote for People

By Peter Ustinov

THERE are those in our world whose pleasure it is to speak ill of the United Nations, as though that organisation were the source of all their frustrations, a barrier to what they regard as a healthy nationalism, and as money down the drain.

It is always difficult to argue with such people, since by nature they are more adept at expressing opinions of their own than at listening to those of others, and therefore have difficulties with the rules of debate, and the fundamental principles of democracy.

Because of this, they regard themselves as essentially political animals, always alive to any quirk of national policy not to their liking, forever writing to newspapers and congressmen in order to express their outrage at this or that. As often as not, they are members of pressure groups to right real or imagined wrongs, and to protect themselves against often peaceful folk who do not happen to share their views.

It stands to reason that once such people find it hard to stomach internal democracy, any form of democracy tinged with (or, in their views, tarnished by) internationalism is bound to act as an intolerable provocation.

A sophisticated idea such as the United Nations, born of the world's deceptions, and the errors of the League of Nations, which, on top of other novelties, gives small nations the illusion of being as worthy of attention as the greatest powers on this planet, is the ultimate of impieties to them.

It stands to reason, therefore, that the agencies of the United Nations—the shop as opposed to the shop window of the General Assembly—have come in for their own share of misconception and abuse.

The International Labour Organisation and UNESCO have had more than the usual share of marching and countermarching, of threat and of gesture. Even UNICEF, the organisation with the least controversial platforms, comes in for its regular ration of suspicion and abuse.

"Haven't we enough undernourished and poor children of our own without bothering with those of other countries?" The cry usually emanates from rich parts of the developed world, and one must admit that, while one is often saddened by the degree of poverty in developing countries, one is sometimes shocked by the prevalence of poverty in wealthy countries. But it surely does not need an international organisation to help solve problems which are not those of dire necessity, but of policy.

UNICEF directs its energies and ideas toward those who are born where history and geography have precluded a natural or available affluence, and it is right that this should be so. Its strength as an organisation is the very fact of its independence from religious or political colour. One remembers that in Nigeria, UNICEF was encouraged to continue its mission of mercy immediately after the conclusion of

the civil war over breakaway Biafra at a time when other organisations were denied this urgent access. One may also recall the appeals from the governments of both South and North Vietnam, as well as from the Viet Cong, for UNICEF to become active even before the cessation of hostilities in order to save as many young lives as possible as the chaos of the final decade engulfed them.

Nowadays, the initials remain, even though UNICEF is no longer called the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, but merely the United Nations Children's Fund—no doubt because the emergency is ongoing and perpetual. There are always conflicts, famine and tragic migrations in the news. There has never been so much for UNICEF and its sister organisations with overlapping interests, such as the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organisation, to face up to.

At a time when it is fashionable to reduce national contributions to international organisations in order to find funds for sections deemed imperative, such as defence, the ingenuity and will to survive of these servants of humanity are put to a severe test. It is remarkable with what resilience they have met the challenge.

UNICEF has helped develop, and is now promoting worldwide, a cure for diarrhoeal dehydration, that great killer of babies, which costs the equivalent of 11 cents U.S. a packet... hardly an extravagance. UNICEF has also estimated that it is possible in this day and age to immunise all the children in the world against a handful of lethal diseases which affect childhood for a cost amounting to less than that of three strategic bombers.

Now, certainly to its pilot and to its designer one of these aircraft is a thing of beauty—and as an object of sheer design, it may well awaken feelings of aesthetic admiration in many of us. But let us compare it to a child. First of all, for all its extraordinary technical complication, it is far less sophisticated than a child. Its capacities are all destructive, and it cannot develop. It can merely age. That, a child can do also, but a child can grow, in size and in experience. It can even, if it has the inclination, become the master of such a machine, or its victim, if we all lose control over the monsters we never cease creating.

Think, every time that such a machine falls from the sky by accident or design, that the supply of vaccine which could have protected millions of the world's children has been splashed uselessly over the landscape.

The time has come in the development of the human animal for a decision to be reached. Which are more important, people or things? Despite the fact that we spend infinitely more on things, on the pretext that these things are for the ultimate benefit of people, those who regard a particular nation as being above the rest instead of part of the rest must forgive me if I vote for people. People of every colour, every race, every belief. People—Action For Children.

Stress hormone maintains concentration

ACTH, the so-called adrenocorticotrophic hormone, is discharged by the pituitary gland in stress situations. Among other things it stimulates the production of glucose which nourishes the cells and has unexpected specific effects on the human intellect. Although the hormone exerts no noticeable influence on powers of reaction, mood, alertness and memory, it apparently prevents loss of concentration usually experienced when performing tedious, soul-destroying chores. These results of a series of new experiments done by a research team under Dr. Jan Born, Abteilung Ange-

wandte Physiologie (Department of Applied Physiology) of the Fakultät für Theoretische Medizin (School of Theoretical Medicine) at the Universität Ulm (Ulm University), are reported on in the medical journal *Neuropsychobiologie*. One natural function inhibiting attentiveness gets lost in this process, however; test persons under the influence of ACTH have great difficulty shutting out distracting impressions. Nevertheless, in the absence of irritations, ACTH stimulates human powers of concentration—The German Research Service.

Prisoner No. 7 celebrates his 93rd birthday

Rudolf Hess has been in prison and largely cut off from the rest of the world for more than 46 years. His son, who brings his father news from home, recently talked to Associated Press reporter George Boehmer about the lonely days "Prisoner No. 7" spends at the fortress-like Spandau prison in West Berlin. It is one of the rare interviews Wolf Ruediger Hess has granted recently.

MUNICH, West Germany — The son of former Hitler deputy Rudolf Hess shows his father snapshots and discusses family matters. But he is prohibited from publicly disclosing specific details of his visits to West Berlin's Spandau prison.

The victorious allies, 42 years after the war, still impose rigid restrictions on contacts between the outside world and the last imprisoned Nazi leader.

The main link for the prisoner, who turns 93 on April 26, is his son, Wolf Ruediger Hess. The younger Hess is the most frequent visitor on the monthly family visit permitted by the allies.

In a rare interview at his office in Munich, Hess' 49-year-old son talked to the Associated Press, noting that the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain closely monitor his public statements about his father.

"I take along pictures of my three children, I discuss my job and family matters with my father, but I cannot tell you my details about talks nor I will lose my rights to visit him," Hess said. The younger Hess, now a successful Munich businessman, says his mother is too old and frail for the hourlong airplane ride to West Berlin.

"A family member is allowed

to visit my father once a month for one hour. But my mother, who is 87 years old, hasn't visited him since his 91st birthday in 1985," Hess said.

While Hess himself is severely limited in what he says, there are occasional leaks about the man who was disowned by Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler after parachuting into Scotland in 1941 on a self-proclaimed peace mission.

In August, Bild Am Sonntag newspaper published a recent photograph of Hess in his cell. He was standing at the foot of his bed, neatly dressed in a white shirt and gray trousers.

Another picture showed Hess, officially known as Prisoner No. 7, walking with his head bowed along a shrubbery-lined path on the prison grounds.

Hess has required treatment at the British military hospital in West Berlin several times in recent years. He was last admitted March 1, reportedly suffering from pneumonia, and returned to the prison after 16 days.

Bild said at the time that he was disoriented and nearly blind. Several weeks earlier, the newspaper said Hess had asked his son for ski goggles because the cold wind hurt his eyes during walks on the prison grounds.

In addition to the exercise walks, Hess is allowed to read

some newspapers and watch television censored of all references to the Nazi era or his case.

Rudolf Hess was sent to Spandau in 1947 with six other convicted Nazis who have all since died. He has been the lone inmate since October 1966, despite repeated appeals by his family and some Western officials to free him on humanitarian grounds.

A diplomatic source in West Berlin, who asked not to be identified by name, said it has cost about 30 million marks (\$16 million at present rates) to maintain and administer Spandau over the past 20 years, not counting military salaries.

The guards' salaries are paid by the four powers. All other costs are paid by West Germany.

The younger Hess is adamant about seeking release for his father. Last month the elder Hess appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev for his freedom. The Soviets, Americans, French and British would have to agree before any release could be granted.

The mass-circulated newspaper Bild reported April 21 that the three Western allies—France, Britain and the United States—apparently had already signed the order for freeing Hess.

The Hamburg-based newspaper did not say whether the Soviet government had agreed.

Western source in West Berlin, speaking to the Associated Press on the condition of anonymity,

discounted the report and said it probably was not true.

"Some people say releasing him after all these years would be too much of a shock, but I think he would like to have that shock very much," Hess' son said in the AP interview.

Western allies have long endorsed releasing the elder Hess. But the Soviets always vetoed the idea, apparently because Hess' "peace plan" reportedly called for the Western allies joining forces with the Germans against the Soviet Union.

Citing diplomatic sources in Moscow, De Spiegel magazine of Hamburg said in its April 13 edition that Gorbachev was considering agreeing to Hess' release on humanitarian grounds.

Hess said he is convinced his father, who has been jailed for more than 46 years, was on a peace mission when he flew to Britain in 1941 to personally propose a way to end World War II.

"He was the only one (from the Nazi leadership) who tried to stop the war. It was a peace mission," Hess said.

Hess was imprisoned in Scotland until the Nuremberg war crimes trials after World War II, where he was found guilty of "preparing and waging an aggressive war."

The court sentenced him to life imprisonment without parole.

"But he was exonerated of the charges of crimes against humanity," the younger Hess said of his father.



File picture of Hitler's former deputy Rudolf Hess in the grounds of Spandau prison in West Berlin.

Dutch host Europe's first Chinese acupuncture centre

By Martin Nesirky
Reuters

GRONINGEN, Netherlands — Lunch at a Chinese restaurant in this northern Dutch city in December 1985 changed the fortune of Groningen University dental faculty director Henk Termenlen.

A year after his chance conversation with the restaurant owner Termenlen was heading the first official centre outside China for teaching, applying and studying acupuncture, the 3,000-year-old Chinese practice of using needles to relieve pain and treat a wide range of medical disorders.

"The object of the whole exercise is to come to a synthesis of Western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine in the hope it benefits patients," Termenlen told Reuters.

Zhang Yugi, a doctor from Shanghai University's Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, is already treating 40 patients a

week in Groningen, and 30 Dutch doctors and dentists have enrolled for the first six-week course on basic acupuncture.

There are dozens more would-be patients and students.

The Hwa To Acupuncture Centre, as it is officially called, is the only place outside China where qualified medical can study the subject and get a full Chinese diploma.

Termenlen became involved after the restaurant owner asked him if he was interested in acupuncture and told him China was keen to set up a university unit in Europe.

"It was pure coincidence. Zhang knew the owner and that's how the contact was first made," he recalled.

Within a month, Zhang was in Groningen to negotiate. By September last year the deal was sealed and in October Zhang came back to set up the centre. It formally opened in January.

"The Chinese had the idea that the way acupuncture is dealt with in the West was too far removed from the original Chinese source, with the risk it could get a bad name," he said.

"They were looking for a link with a university to get away from the 'freaky' image acupuncture has in some circles."

Most acupuncturists in the West have scant formal training and few Western countries, if any, regulate the practice.

After market research, China homed in on the Netherlands as a European country that was central and had a good record in public health care. It was the restaurant link that got the ball rolling in Groningen, a provincial city of 168,000 people that houses one of the most prestigious Dutch universities.

The centre, which cost about 200,000 guilders (\$100,000) to establish and aims to be self-supporting in two years, is reg-

istered as a foundation, giving it independent legal status within the university.

Zhang, 32, soon to be joined by a second Chinese doctor, says some of the people who come to him have lost hope after years of pain which "conventional" medicine has failed to ease.

"Up to now I'm quite satisfied with the results. But it's no miracle cure. You can't use one needle and it's all gone," said Zhang, an energetic man wearing a well-cut Western suit.

"We want to make acupuncture more acceptable and standardised. It's very handy and easy, but we don't expect doctors here to change profession. It's an additional medicine rather than an alternative," he said.

Each patient is given a Western medical examination to make sure previous doctors have not missed something. Then follows a course of 12 treatments at the

centre, which is housed in the dental faculty hut is not restricted to dentistry.

Thin needles of varying lengths are inserted to precise depths at exact points on the body and twirled or stimulated with electricity. Moxibustion, burning herbs on the skin, is also used to promote blood circulation.

"Most patients are aged between 40 and 55 but we have them as old as 82 and as young as 14," Zhang said. Most are cases referred from the university hospital's pain unit, but others are individuals who have heard about the centre. Those unsuited to treatment are diplomatically turned away.

Two of those suited have had remarkable changes of fortune.

A 55-year-old man who had been paralysed for seven years and was badly lifted into Zhang's surgery for the first treatment is now driving his own car again

after 14 sessions.

A woman whose leg pains were so bad doctors considered cutting through part of the spinal cord to reduce the agony is now without pain after seven visits.

Following Dutch media coverage, interest in the centre has grown dramatically. Up to 45 people telephone each day to ask about treatment. Some 300 people, including doctors from Belgium and Switzerland, have asked about the course even though it has yet to be advertised in medical journals.

Termenlen describes the future as very promising. In years to come he envisages a network of units across Europe with Groningen as the headquarters.

A spin-off from the centre is that Groningen will assist Shanghai in setting up a huge Western-style dental school. A Chinese culture centre is also planned in Groningen.

Cuban animated cartoonist lauded for vampires and punchlines

By Lionel Martin
Reuters

HAVANA — Juan Padron modestly declines to be labelled as "Cuba's Walt Disney," though his animated cartoon films have won him an international reputation.

His new hour-long film, "Vampires in Havana," a joint Cuban-West German-Spanish production, is being shown this month at a San Francisco film festival. Padron will not attend, the United States had denied him a visa.

He termed the U.S. move "very stupid," especially since such noted American film figures as Jack Lemmon, Gregory Peck and Robert de Niro attended a similar festival in Cuba a few

months ago.

Padron, 40, often works at his drawing board in his small living room, his two children playing nearby.

In an interview with Reuters at his flat, he spoke about his work, including some of the three full-length animated cartoons and more than 40 short films he has made since becoming a director at Cuba's Film Institute in 1974.

He has been described as "Cuba's Walt Disney" at film festivals and by foreign visitors. But when the label was mentioned in the interview, he objected to it, saying it might make people think he was arrogant.

Most of his works were produced by the institute. His other new work is an animated short, a

joint production by the institute and Quino, an Argentine cartoonist whose "Mafalda" comic strip has followers throughout much of the Spanish-speaking world.

Quino chose Padron to animate his work, believing he was capable of capturing the rhythm and spirit of the Mafalda jokes which appeal more to grown-ups than to small children.

Padron's "Quinoscopio"—the first of eight planned—has already won prizes at film festivals in Portugal, Spain and Cuba.

Typical "Quinoscopio" humour is a two-minute joke featuring a stereotyped white hunter in Africa. A lion attacks and the funny-looking little hunter brings him down.

African bearers carry the dead lion, hanging from two poles, as the hunter trudges behind them.

Suddenly, a supermarket checkout counter appears in the wild, with an African cashier in traditional turban and dress. As the lion is carried past, she grabs its tail, reads a price tag and punches her sophisticated electronic cash register as the hunter reaches into his pocket to pay.

In one episode of Padron's earlier "Vampire" series, a laughable-looking vampire hides at night behind a wall as his intended victim, obviously drunk, weaves his way down the street. The vampire pounces, and seconds later, staggers off into the night, as drunk as his victim. In "Vampires in Havana,"

Padron's imagination runs riot. The story, unfolding in the 1930s, tells of a vampire who came to Cuba from Transylvania.

He invents a drink called "vampisol" which allows vampires to live a normal life, even venturing out on a sunny day. His nephew, given a daily ration of "vampisol," is not aware that he is a vampire and grows up as an ordinary Cuban boy.

A gang of Chicago vampires, gangster types out of old Hollywood movies, decides it wants the "vampisol" formula. So does a European-Mafia syndicate. They both descend on Havana for the prized potion.

Padron said that when he was in his early 20s, he studied with

Australian artist Harry Reade and with Spanish cartoonist Juan Lopez.

In 1970 he created a comic strip called "Elpidio Baldes" which immediately became as famous as Disney's Mickey Mouse among Cuban children.

A short, rotund Cuban with a moustache and big cigar, Baldes is a fictional colonel who leads a cavalry squadron of the Cuban independence army fighting against Spain in the 1890s. He has been the hero of hundreds of comic strips, 20 animated shorts and two full-length animated films.

The heroes, as might be expected, are the independence fighters while the Spanish colonists are the butt of the jokes.

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Swedes Wilander, Stenlund advance in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO (R) — Mats Wilander reached the Monte Carlo Open semifinals, overcoming unseeded Andrei Chesnokov to avenge a defeat by the Soviet number one in last year's French Open.

Fourth seed Wilander, Monte Carlo champion in 1983 and the number one ranked quarter-finalist in the first round, defeated Chesnokov 6-1, 6-3 to set up an eighth semifinal with Ulf Stenlund, one of four non-seeds in the last eight.

Stenlund, who eliminated second-seeded compatriot Stefan Edberg in the second round, saved three match-points in the deciding tie-break before claiming the scalp of ninth seed Martin Panatta of Argentina 2-6, 6-0, 7-6.

Stenlund's fluctuating encounter with Jaite contrasted with Wilander's game against Chesnokov Friday in which the Monte Carlo-based Swede always had the edge on the Soviet player who wrecked his French Open title defence in the third round last year.

"I think I played very well. Against Chesnokov the only way I can beat him is playing the way I

did today," world number five Wilander said.

"Sometimes it may be a bit boring to watch and may be a bit boring to play. The only thing you do is just wait, wait, wait for the right point and the right ball, to come into the net. He's got such a good passing-shot.

"In the French Open I felt after two games that he's not going to miss. I knew today the only thing I had to do was just keep the ball in play because I knew I wasn't going to miss."

Stenlund hauled himself back against Jaite from 2-5 down in the third set to 5-5, and service breaks on either side took the match into a tie-break in which the Swede saved three match-points and nailed his opponent at 8-6.

"I thought I was losing. On the first match-point he missed a pretty easy forehand and then I



Mats Wilander had two on the line. I was lucky," Stenlund said.

Stenlund, ranked 32nd in the world, anticipated a "very long and very tough match" in the semifinal.

Wilander said of Stenlund: "He's a typical Swedish player and it will be a typical Swedish match. He's been playing very well. He's a fighter but he's from the north of Sweden and I've never lost to the guys from the north of Sweden."

Maree spurts to victory at Penn Relays track meet

PHILADELPHIA (R) — South African-born Sydney Maree spurred to the lead with 230 metres remaining and won the men's 5,000-metre race in 13 minutes 34.7 seconds at the Penn Relays athletics meeting.

American Chris Fox finished second in 13:36.9 and England's David Swain was third in 13:37.8. Jean-Pierre Ndayisenga of Belgium won the men's 10,000 metres in 28:23.4 and Ireland's Caroline Mullen, a student at Western Michigan University, was first in the women's 5,000 with a time of 15:58.9.

American Patty Matava won the women's 10,000 in 32:58.4. Schowanda Williams of the United States opened the Thursday competition by winning the women's 400-metre hurdles in 56.98 seconds.

"It's much too early for fast times," said Maree, now an American citizen and the U.S. record holder in the 5,000. "I was

just running to see where I am (in conditioning)."

The race marked the first major competition in more than two years for U.S. distance star Alberto Salazar, who has been troubled by hamstring problems and a thyroid condition. Salazar, the former U.S. record holder in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres and a well-known marathoner, finished 18th in the race in 14:27.8 as he continued a comeback that he says he hopes will earn him a spot on the 1988 U.S. Olympic team in marathon.

Maree, meanwhile, said he plans to run a 5,000 each month as he builds toward the World Athletics Championships in Rome in late August and early September.

"My goal is to break the 13-minute barrier this year," said Maree, whose American record is 13:01.15. "I think it is very possible if you are prepared and I think I'm on the right track."

American NBA playoffs

Los Angeles sets scoring mark in win over Denver

NEW YORK (AP) — It didn't take long to prove to the Denver Nuggets and Seattle SuperSonics that they didn't belong on the same court with the Los Angeles Lakers and Dallas Mavericks.

"We wouldn't even show up for the next game if the league would let us," Denver coach Doug Moe said with a resigned laugh after the Lakers matched and NBA playoff record with 82 points in the first half en route to a 128-95 victory over the Nuggets in their first-round playoff opener.

"It was over in the first quarter," Seattle coach Bernie Bickerstaff said following a 151-129 loss at Dallas in which the Mavericks set a team scoring record.

The other two playoff openers Thursday night were closer, with the home team also winning. Bos-

ton defeated Chicago 108-104 and Utah defeated Golden State 99-85 in the Warriors' first playoff game in 10 years.

In Friday's series openers, it's Indiana at Atlanta, Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Milwaukee and Houston at Portland.

The Nuggets-Lakers game was highlighted by an 80-foot basket by Earvin "Magic" Johnson at the halftime buzzer. It gave Los Angeles an 82-53 lead, equalling the NBA record set by San Antonio, also against Denver, in 1983.

James Worthy scored 21 of his 28 points in the first half for the Lakers, who beat the Nuggets five consecutive times in the regular season by an average of 22 points. Los Angeles went on to a largest lead of 111-64 in the second half.

Mandlikova downs Fulco to advance in Houston tennis

HOUSTON (AP) — Second-seed Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia defeated qualifier Bettina Fulco of Argentina 6-1, 6-4 in a 67-minute, second-round match at the \$150,000 Houston Women's Tennis Tournament at Lakeside Racquet and Athletic Club.

In quarterfinal action, Mandlikova will face fifth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, who defeated Michelle Torres, 6-1, 6-0 in an earlier second-round match.

Mandlikova, who is ranked no.

3 in the world, broke serve four times throughout the match, surging to a 5-0 first set lead before giving up a game.

She struggled in the second set allowing 19-year-old Fulco to break her serve in the fourth game to tie the set 2-2.

At 5-4 with Mandlikova serving for the match, Fulco fought off six match points before losing.

Earlier in the round, Sabatini lost only 10 second-set points as she swept Michelle Torres in a 62-minute match.

Style-setter Dr. J retires from American basketball

By Bill Barnard
The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — As Dr. J. is set to retire from a generation of players, As Julius Erving, former star of the National Basketball Association, he hopes to retire in style.

Erving plans to devote himself to managing his businesses and to hobbies and travels he has not been able to pursue during his years in the game.

In his 16 years as a professional basketball player, Erving has touched the lives of thousands of fans, young and old. He has shaped the careers of dozens of

players such as Michael Jordan, Dominique Wilkins and Magic Johnson, whether they know it or not. Most of them do.

"When I was young and thought of the NBA, I thought of Dr. J," said Jordan, the Chicago guard who succeeds Erving as basketball's fanciest flyer. "I was in awe of him. I take it as a compliment when people compare me to him."

While playing for the American Basketball Association in his early 20s, Erving did things on a court that few have come close to imitating, though many have tried. In his 11 years in the NBA with the Philadelphia 76ers, he attained a level of play that could make him only the third man to surpass 30,000 points in a pro career, joining Kareem Abdul Jabbar and Wilt Chamberlain.

"Julius Erving gave young players someone to emulate," said Seattle coach Bernie Bickerstaff. "You here people say there'll never be another Dr. J, but there are kids out there trying. Doc gave them a start."

Erving acquired the nickname

European cups roundup

Porto, Bayern advance to cup final

LONDON (R) — Two goals in the opening 11 minutes swept Porto to an unexpected 2-1 away win over Dynamo Kiev and into its first European Cup final where it will face Bayern Munich in Vienna on May 27.

The West German champion and league leader survived the scorching Cauldron of Real Madrid in its semifinal second-leg tie, losing 1-0, but going through 4-2 on aggregate.

It was a magnificent rearguard action by the Bavarians after having captain and sweeper Klaus Augenthaler sent off in the 29th minute, two minutes after Carlos Santillana had scored the Spaniards' solitary goal.

Celso, with a low deflected free-kick, and Fernando Gomes, with an unmarked header from a corner, were the marksmen for the Portuguese champion as it took full advantage of its Soviet opponents' fatigue to secure a well-deserved victory and spark street celebrations at home.

Though Alexei Mikhailichenko fired in a 12th minute reply, his low shot through a crowded penalty area bouncing in off a post, Dynamo Kiev was overable to raise its game to the heights it achieved last year when its accomplished teamwork was the envy of Europe.

Mikhailichenko hit the bar with

a spectacular overhead kick and had three dangerous headers without reward as the Soviet champion, badly missing the driving force of Andrei Bal who was suspended after being sent off in the first leg, went in desperate search of goals.

But Porto, including five of the team beaten by Juventus in the 1984 European Cup Winners' Cup final, defended in depth to become the first Portuguese team to reach the Champions' Cup final since Benfica in 1968.

Bayern, by contrast, last reached a Champions' Cup final in 1982 and won the trophy three years in succession from 1974-76. It drew on all its resolution and experience to survive a torrid and dramatic match in the Santiago Bernabeu Wednesday night.

Madrid, seeking its seventh European Cup win and backed by a 100,000 crowd, scored through Santillana and had the advantage of playing against 10 men for an hour, but failed to make up the ground lost in Munich where it was beaten 4-1 and had two players dismissed two weeks ago.

Ajax Amsterdam, coached by Johan Cruyff, revived memories of the early 1970s when it dominated the Champions' Cup for three years as it marched confidently into the Cup Winners' Cup final with a 3-0 win over

Spain's Real Zaragoza. Goals by John Van 'T Schip, Rob Witschge and Frank Rijkaard wrapped up a 6-2 aggregate win and a trip to Athens where it will meet Lokomotiv Leipzig in the final on May 13.

The East Germans squeezed through 6-5 on penalties following a 1-1 draw on aggregate. Bordeaux, trailing 1-0 from the first leg, had levelled the scores with a Zlatko Vujovic goal in the third minute.

The UEFA Cup also produced stirring drama with Scotland's Dundee United winning 2-0 away to Borussia Moenchengladbach to clinch its first appearance in a European final and deliver the West Germans' first defeat at the Boekelberg Stadium.

Iain Ferguson, a hero in the quarter-finals when he scored against Barcelona, and Ian Redford struck the goals which brought a 2-0 aggregate triumph and a two-leg final against Sweden's Gothenburg. The first leg is in Sweden on May 6 and the second in Scotland on May 20.

The Swedes completed a convincing 5-1 aggregate victory over Swarovski Tyrol with a 1-0 win in Austria. Michael Andersson scoring to maintain its record of netting in all its UEFA Cup away ties since 1980. It will also be its first European final.

Lemond unlikely to cycle in Tour de France race

SACRAMENTO, California (R) — Greg Lemond, who last year became the first U.S. cyclist to win the Tour de France, will not be able to defend his title this summer because of gunshot wounds he suffered earlier this week, his father said.

Lemond, 25, was unintentionally shot by his brother-in-law during a hunting accident Monday in Lincoln, a rural area about 20 miles (32 kilometres) north-east of the state capital.

In two hours of surgery, doctors removed pellets from Lemond's liver, lung and small intestines, Bob Lemond said, adding that his son was still in pain and listed in fair condition.

"I think Greg thought he was going to die," said his father. "He was hit pretty hard, and was in a lot of pain."

Nevertheless, Bob Lemond was confident his son will return to cycling. "I'm sure of that, but I don't think he'll be back as quickly as Europe might want him to."

The Tour de France, I think, is out of the question. He just wouldn't be able to recover in time."

Bob Lemond said that his son's partially collapsed lung had returned to full capacity and that

Greg Lemond has started to take short walks in the hospital.

His father said Lemond was still having difficulty speaking because of the pain and did not talk to reporters.

"He'd have to be well and healthy today to be able to compete in the Tour de France," Bob Lemond said. "It's not something you just train for. You have to race, you have to be competitive for almost the whole beginning of the season."

The La Vie Claire team, for which Greg Lemond has ridden the past two seasons, sent flowers to the hospital and told him he would be paid his reported salary \$330,000 this year. Lemond also earns about that much from endorsement.

If his recovery proceeds on schedule, he could be released from the hospital in about six days, according to Dr. James Holcroft, professor of surgery at the University of California/Davis Medical Center.

"I think he'll recover fine," Holcroft said. "I don't know when his next race is. He's going to be out of action for a while."

Ordinary recovery time for such injuries would be three to four months, Holcroft said.

U.S. takes 1st win at world hockey tourney

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — The United States' first victory at the 52nd World Hockey Championships was marred by emotional protests by its opponent, West Germany, which earlier had been robbed by the rule book of two victories and a star player.

The International Hockey Federation, the sport's governing body, overturned West Germany's upset victories over Finland and Canada after ruling that Polish-born Defenceman Miloslav Sikora was ineligible to play for his adopted country.

Although the U.S. triumphed 6-4 to follow a run of four defeats, its victory ceremony was soured as a West German appeared to refuse his prize for best player and angry German fans chanted Sikora's name.

While the Americans celebrated their first points Thursday, North American neighbour Canada had a narrow 4-3 defeat by Sweden in a clash of two sides favoured to gain next week's championship playoffs.

Of the two other favoured sides, defending champion Soviet Union maintained its 100 per cent record.

thousands, of choices I haven't had before."

"It's only fitting, after all. He gave today's player hundreds of choices he never had before. He was the forerunner of the modern basketball star, the one who has added the element of surprise to the more fundamental skills of the game's earlier stars."

Erving's individual expression, the ability to make a move that will be remembered long after a game is forgotten, has made him the measuring stick for young players.

He started his basketball career as a little-known forward from the little-known University of Massachusetts. In 1971, he signed with the Virginia Squires of the ABA, an infant step-brother of the NBA, where he played two years. He then moved to the ABA's New York Nets, where he showcased his unique talent. It was during his ABA years that he reinvented the game.

"Anyone who compares a player to Dr. J just doesn't understand," said Hubie Brown.

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جورنال رالي 1987

South African court quashes some news reporting curbs

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa (R) — South Africa's supreme court Friday quashed some emergency powers which severely curbed first-hand reporting of political violence.

The judgment, handed down in the Pietermaritzburg division of the supreme court, deleted key clauses in censorship decrees imposed last December under a national state of emergency.

But state lawyers gave notice they intended to seek leave to appeal against the judgment. If permission was granted, the court's ruling would be shelved, lawyers said.

The case was brought by South Africa's biggest anti-apartheid grouping, the United Democratic Front (UDF), which hailed the result as a major victory.

Some 2,400 people have been killed in political unrest since February 1984. After the emergency was imposed last June, reporters and television crews were effectively banned

from covering all police operations in black townships. The ruling, which filled 120 typed pages, means television crews may once again enter townships and film security force operations against black protesters without obtaining government permission.

The two key clauses quashed by the court had banned media coverage of "any security action" or "any deployment of a security force, or of vehicles, armaments, equipment or other appliances, which to a reasonable bystander would appear to be for the purposes of security action."

UDF treasurer Azhar Cachalia said afterwards: "The main body of the regulations curtailing news coverage has been smashed."

Justice N.S. Page and B. Gal-

gut also ruled that the commissioner of police, Gen. Johan Coetzee, did not have the power to widen the emergency regulations.

Gen. Coetzee this month used the powers given him by the emergency regulations to ban campaigns for the release of thousands of people detained without trial.

1,424 children detained

Meanwhile police disclosed Friday that 1,424 children under the age of 18 were being held under South Africa's state of emergency.

The figure was contained in an affidavit submitted to Cape Town supreme court by a senior police officer, Maj.-Gen. Francois Steenkamp.

It said that on April 15, the total number of people detained without trial under the emergency was 4,244 and 1,424 were

between the ages of 12 and 18.

The document was submitted during hearing of an application by the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to overturn a police ban on campaign for the release of detainees.

Previous unofficial estimates for child detainees have put the figure at under 1,000.

3 blacks killed in Umlazi

In a separate development three suspected black guerrillas were killed in a gun battle with South African police Friday as the run-up to next month's whites-only general election grew increasingly violent.

Four policemen were injured, one seriously, in the pre-dawn siege of a house in the black township of Umlazi near the Indian Ocean city of Durban, police said. The police said they threw grenades into the house to end the battle.

New Zealand expels senior Soviet diplomat

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand said Friday it was expelling a senior Soviet diplomat because he had been identified as an officer of the KGB secret service.

The Soviet embassy expressed "utter surprise" and said the order against counsellor Sergei Budnik could seriously damage relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister David Lange said in a statement that Mr. Budnik must leave within seven days. He described the diplomat as an officer of the first chief directorate of the KGB.

"He has been declared persona non grata on the grounds that his activities in New Zealand have not been in accord with his declared status," Mr. Lange said.

The prime minister said there would be no further comment from New Zealand.

Mr. Budnik has been in New Zealand since August 1982. Journalists who have met him described him as urbane, a good mixer and an excellent English-speaker.

A spokesman for Mr. Lange said Ambassador Vladimir Bykov was summoned to the Foreign Ministry Friday. "The situation was explained verbally and he was told of the expulsion."

The embassy said in a statement the expulsion was "an unfriendly move" which contradicted New Zealand statements calling for better relations. "We resolutely reject the allegations against the political counsel of the embassy who always completely exercised his diplomatic duties... we were not given any facts to prove this allegation," the embassy said.

"We place full responsibility on the New Zealand side for this unfriendly act and its possible consequences. It should inflict serious damage to our relations."

New Zealand has nine diplomats in Moscow including an ambassador. Mr. Budnik is the fourth Soviet diplomat to be expelled from New Zealand in the past 25 years. The last was Ambassador Vsevolod Sofinsky who was ordered out in 1980 after being caught handing money to a New Zealand Communist organisation.

Colombo vows to wipe out Tamil separatists

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Police were called into parliament on Friday to remove opposition members screaming "murderers, murderers," at the majority party for its plan to crush Tamil separatists.

Policemen carried out the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party parliamentarians after the majority United National Party shouted them down. The opposition holds only nine of 150 seats in parliament.

The stormy debate came one day after the Sinhalese-led government vowed to wipe out Tamil separatists blamed for massacring more than 230 people in the past week.

Ministers at an emergency session of parliament on Thursday said air force planes bombed

Tamil guerrilla outposts in the north for the second consecutive day. They put the two-day death toll from the air raids at about 100.

On Friday, the opposition speakers, led by Richard Pothana and Lakshman Jayakody, were trying to criticise the government for failing to halt the violence when they were drowned out by members of the United National Party.

Parliament speaker Lionel Edward Senayake called in police to restore order.

"We have decided to wipe them (the Tamil separatists) out," Land Minister Gamini Disanayake said Thursday. "It may cost many lives, but it cannot be avoided."

U.S. complains of Soviet attitude towards terrorism

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department said Friday that even in the face of what it called direct evidence the Soviet Union refused to acknowledge that some of its friends back terrorism.

"No evidence would seem direct enough to persuade the Soviets of terrorist actions by their friends," said Paul Bremer, the State Department's top counter-terrorism official.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the World Affairs Council in San Francisco and released here, Mr. Bremer said the latest example came in January with a Soviet report on the conviction in London of Nezar Hindawi.

He told the newspaper, "A White House official, speaking on condition of anonymity, on Thursday confirmed Mr. Perot's trip, but stressed that Mr. Perot had travelled as a private citizen."

"Mr. Perot did this on his own initiative, but we were aware of it and he briefed us on his travels after his return," the official told the Associated Press.

Mr. Perot told the Post that Vietnamese officials felt a White House plan to send retired army Gen. John W. Vessey on a diplomatic mission to Vietnam to pursue the MIA issue was "constructive."

But he criticised the State Department for stating this week that Gen. Vessey's mission was being delayed by the Vietnamese. "These negotiations with the Vietnamese are like a fine china plate, and that State Department comment was like dropping that plate on concrete," he told the Post.

Mr. Perot accused the administration of "arrogance" in its dealings with Vietnamese, and said he was through working for the government on the MIA problem.

Several times the scene became quiet. All machinery was shut off as dogs were sent sniffing across the rubble in an eerie silence.

9 killed, 19 trapped in U.S. building collapse

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut (AP) — Rescuers using dogs and sensitive microphones picked through tonnes of concrete and steel Friday for 19 workers trapped when an unfinished high-rise apartment building "collapsed like dominoes," killing at least nine.

"The chances of finding any one alive are very minimal," Mayor Thomas Bucci said late Thursday. "We haven't given up hope. We're hoping there are pockets within the destruction where survivors are located."

Forty-one workers from the construction site were alive and accounted for, including 12 who

were hospitalised. Mr. Bucci said. Witnesses said some of the workers jumped "like pigeons" from the building as it fell.

"The floors began collapsing like dominoes," said William Currow, 47, a welder who said he jumped from the sixth floor. "I thought I was going to die."

Police said the search for the missing could take a week because concrete slab had to be lifted carefully from the wreckage. Two concrete pillars left standing when the building fell were demolished to protect rescue workers.

Families spent the night at a high school a few blocks away to await news of their relatives.

City officials asked for help from Florida, California and Mexico, where authorities have experience dealing with major natural disasters. Joe Grabarz, assistant to Mr. Bucci, said Friday.

"I think some of the guys are still alive. There are some tunnels where they could be getting air from," Larry Edmonds, a construction worker from another site who went to help with the rescue, said late Thursday night.

Several times the scene became quiet. All machinery was shut off as dogs were sent sniffing across the rubble in an eerie silence.

Gunman captured after killing 6 in Florida

PALM DAY, Florida (R) — A gunman was captured in this coastal town Friday after a wild shooting spree at two shopping centres in which six people were killed and 14 wounded, police said.

The man, who had barricaded himself inside a supermarket, was persuaded to release three hostages. Police then tossed teargas canisters and rushed into the store.

The gunman was caught uninjured while trying to escape through a backdoor.

Three people later emerged from the supermarket where they had hidden undetected, police said.

Palm Day Police Chief Chuck Simmons told reporters that six people, including two police

Suharto's party wins landslide victory

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesian voters gave President Suharto and his ruling Golkar Party an unprecedented mandate as almost-complete results Friday showed the party taking 72 per cent of the vote in Thursday's election.

Provisional figures from the National Election Commission showed Golkar winning all 27 provinces with 56.3 million votes, trouncing the Muslim-backed United Development Party (PPP) which garnered 16 per cent of the tally with 12.7 million votes.

A revived Indonesian Democratic Party increased its share of the vote to 12 per cent, taking much support away from the PPP in the capital, Jakarta.

Golkar officials had said repeatedly before the election they thought the party could win at least 70 per cent, against 64 per cent in the last election in 1982.

The figures showed the PPP, which got 29 per cent of the vote in 1982, narrowly losing Aceh, an

orthodox Muslim stronghold on the northern tip of Sumatra. It was the only province it won last time.

There were nearly 94 million registered voters for the nation-wide ballot in South East Asia's largest country, and officials believe the turnout was around 90 per cent.

Voting was for 400 seats in the 500-member national legislature, as well as for provincial and district assemblies. The other seats in the National Assembly are reserved for military appointees.

One of the issues raised by the minority parties in the campaign was the ineffectiveness of the national parliament, which has never initiated laws of its own and has never overturned a government decision.

It was the best electoral showing by Golkar since President Suharto put together the governing coalition of civil servants,

Aquino calls for 'people power' force to fight foes

MANILA (R) — President Corason Aquino called Friday for the formation of a "people power" army of trained citizens to confront leftist rebels and right-wing groups seeking to grab power in the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino, who has survived four coup attempts and mutinies by dissident military factions, while fighting an 18-year-old Communist insurgency, said her advisers were studying the proposal.

"The challenge is to mobilise people and involve them in the defence of their values and communities, but with all the safeguards that will prevent the abuse of this great power," she told army reservists at a suburban military camp.

A presidential aide said the force Mrs. Aquino has in mind would be similar to Israel's citizen's army which trains during peacetime and is mobilised during national emergencies.

The term "people power" was originally used to describe the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled former President Ferdinand Marcos and swept to Mrs. Aquino in February 1986.

All non-registered newspapers and magazines have been ordered to close down and there are unconfirmed reports that all official publications have been ordered to re-register to give the government a chance to close many of them.

Chinese sources say leading officials in many publishing organisations have been removed since the campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" — Western political influences — began in January after the dismissal of party chief Hu Yaobang.

Articles in the official press recently have stressed the need for the party to maintain tight supervision over official newspapers and magazines.

"The conservatives in the leadership want to extend their influence over larger political issues, and control of the media is important in this respect," one Western diplomat said.

He said there was likely to be much jockeying for position before meetings over the next few months at which decisions will be made on important leadership changes and the future of proposals for political reform.

The new balance of power between the old conservatives and the generally younger reformists in the leadership will be unveiled at the party's 13th congress, scheduled to be held in September or October.

The number of magazines and newspapers in China has greatly increased over the past eight years.

A new media and publications office of the party's Propaganda Department, set up following party chief Hu's removal, is thought to be playing an important role in the new moves to tighten media controls.

Several publications accused of being too "bourgeois liberal" are known to have been closed down in the past few weeks, and Hong Kong newspapers and Chinese sources say editors and publishing houses are being very cautious.

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Chinese party tightens grip on media

State Department urges defeat of pro-Armenian legislation

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department has urged Congress to defeat a bill memorialising Armenians massacred in Turkey seven decades ago, asserting the measure will further undermine troubled U.S.-Turkish relations.

And a Turkish embassy spokesman, calling the bill "totally unacceptable," disclosed that Ambassador Sukru Elekdogan was summoned home from Washington for consultations on a range of problems between the two countries.

Earlier this month, the Turkish government, disturbed by congressional cuts in U.S. aid, suspended ratification of an agreement giving the United States rights to use military bases on Turkish soil.

On Wednesday, the House of Representatives Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted 14-to-4 to pass resolution judging Armenians killed from 1915-1923, in what is now Turkish territory, the victims of genocide.

The committee, which has jurisdiction over commemorative legislation, designated April 24, 1988 as an official day of remembrance.

The bill must still clear the

Chinese party tightens grip on media

PEKING (R) — The Chinese Communist Party is tightening its grip on the media in what Western diplomats said Friday was an attempt by conservatives to strengthen their position before a leadership reshuffle expected later this year.

All non-registered newspapers and magazines have been ordered to close down and there are unconfirmed reports that all official publications have been ordered to re-register to give the government a chance to close many of them.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARI
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—We had a bitter disagreement over this sequence:
West East
1 ♠ 1 ♠
2 NT 3 ♣
Pass

Naturally, East maintained that his bid of three hearts was unconditionally forcing. West claimed that if East held game values he could have bid three no trump or four hearts, and that he thought East was simply getting out with a weak hand. We have come to the source to help save a partnership.—E.D., Detroit, Mich.

A.—I would like half of East's action. Show me a man who can judge, after a sequence like this, that a hand will make exactly nine tricks at hearts but not eight at no trump and I will show you a man who will be in demand for the next international team matches. Not that such a hand does not exist; I just question whether anybody can judge that finely. All you have to do is switch a card here or there to change the outcome without altering the bidding.

If you are prepared to accept the fact that no one can place the cards so exactly, it follows that, if you don't want to get to game, you should simply pass two no trump. If you bid three hearts, for the moment you are offering your partner

a choice of games: he can bid either three spades, three no trump or four hearts. And since the action is forcing, it could even be the first move on a hand that is interested in a slam and wants to hear what partner has to say over three hearts.

Q.—Partner opened the bidding with one no trump (16-18 points). I held:

♠ 7 6 5 3 ♣ 8 ♠ A 10 4 ♠ K J 2

Should I have responded two spades, three spades or two clubs (Stayman)?—J.P., Denver, Colo.

A.—In my opinion, all your proposed bids leave something to be desired. Reject two spades out of hand. That is a "dead end" bid; partner should raise only with a maximum no trump and good spades, and your hand is too strong to stop short of game. There is no point in using Stayman, since it is most unlikely that partner has a four-card spade suit.

Three spades has the virtue of being forcing, but it suggests that both three no trump and four spades are viable contracts, depending on whether partner has three-card support. With your unbalanced hand, you want to play in spades, even if partner has only a doubleton. Therefore, I would bid four spades with your hand.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

'Yamani to lecture at Harvard'

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Former Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani is to teach law and principles of negotiations at the U.S. Harvard University, a newspaper has reported. The English-language Saudi Gazette said Sheikh Yamani, a Harvard graduate, is to lecture for only five weeks because he wants to return to private business at home. Sheikh Yamani was responding to an "old request" from the university, the paper added without elaborating. Mrs. Yamani, in a telephone conversation with the Associated Press, disclaimed any knowledge of the newspaper report, which was reproduced from another report by the Saudi Arabian Arabic-language magazine Iqra'. Sheikh Yamani himself was not available for comment.

Callaghan to be knighted

LONDON (R) — Britain's Queen Elizabeth has decided to knight former Labour Prime Minister James Callaghan with one of the most prestigious honours in the country. Buckingham Palace has announced. Callaghan, 75, who was prime minister from 1976 to 1979, provoked a row within the ranks of the opposition Labour Party last month when he directly contradicted Labour's non-nuclear defence policy by warning of the danger in discarding Britain's Trident nuclear deterrent. The queen has made him a knight of the Order of the Garter, one of the highest honours in Britain. While most of the complex British honours system is effectively in the control of the governing prime minister, the Order of the Garter is bestowed at the sole discretion of the monarch.

Test tube 'twins' born 18 months apart

LONDON (AP) — Test-tube pioneer Patrick Steptoe said Thursday the birth of test-tube sisters, fertilised at the same time but born 18 months apart, marks a historic first in the use of frozen embryos. Mary Wright, a 38-year-old teacher, gave birth to her first test-tube daughter in October 1985 and her second on Wednesday — both from embryos that had been frozen at the same time. "It's the first time that we have had two pregnancies from embryos recovered at one time, subsequently stored, and then thawed and replaced," Steptoe said in a telephone interview. "I don't know of anybody else who has reported such a case."

Bardot's jewels to be auctioned

PARIS (AP) — Brigitte Bardot, kittenish sex symbol turned impassioned ecologist, has put some of her jewellery and a trove of souvenirs up for auction to raise money to create a foundation to protect animals. The sale is to take place on June 17 at the Drouot auction house in Paris. Miss Bardot, 52, was famous in France during the 1960s and 70s but has withdrawn from public life. She lives alone on a small farm in Saint-Tropez, making occasional appearances on behalf of animal protection. Though she continues to shun the press, Miss Bardot will be present at the sale, auctioneer Jacques Tajan told the Associated Press. "She won't talk to reporters," he said. "Her presence will be passive — she'll be sitting in the front row." The jewellery, estimated to be worth about 2.5 million francs (about \$420,000), includes an 8.36-carat diamond, a sapphire-encrusted compact, three ruby-and-sapphire-studded bracelets signed by Cartier and two gold bracelets with elephant beads, their trunks intertwined.

Bad drivers to pay 10 times more

SYDNEY (R) — New South Wales drivers who have been banned from driving will have to pay 10 times more for their licences than good drivers, Transport Minister Ron Mulock has said. Under a new system to be introduced in Australia's most populous state over the next three years, drivers will be issued with different coloured photo-licences related to their record and ability. At the top of the scale a gold licence, lasting five years, will cost 50 dollars (\$35) to current licence holders who have never been banned. At the bottom are black 12-month probationary licences, costing 100 dollars (\$70), which will be issued to any driver returning from an off-the-road ban.

Fallen elephant righted with air bags

DUDLEY, England (AP) — Esther, an African elephant with a large appetite, had such a bloated stomach that she was unable to stand Wednesday. Firemen used airbags to help her to her feet and escape possible suffocation by her own weight. Zoo keepers had tried for nearly an hour to help her. Eventually the fire brigade forced airbags under the 11-year-old, two-ton elephant and inflated them, helping her roll to a position where she could get to her feet. Zoo Curator Chris Round said he believed Esther may have been given too much to eat by visitors. Workers found her Wednesday morning with her stomach bloated and rolled on her side.

Canada to restrict public smoking

OTTAWA (AP) — Smoking will be restricted in workplaces under federal jurisdiction by the end of the year and tobacco advertising will be banned in Canada by Jan. 1, 1989, the Conservative government has said. The measures are part of a comprehensive federal policy on smoking that is to include a new tobacco products control act with penalties of up to \$100,000 and six months in jail for such major offences as violating an advertising ban or labelling requirement.

Regan signs book deal

BEVERLY HILLS, California (AP) — Former White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, ousted amid the Iran-contra affair, has signed an agreement to write a book about his years in President Ronald Reagan's administration. People who took part in the negotiations who refused to be identified said the agreement with Harcourt Brace Jovanovich was a "seven-figure deal (at least \$1 million)." Norman Brokaw, co-chairman of the board of William Morris Agency, which represents Mr. Regan, declined to say how much Mr. Regan would be paid. The book is to be published in the fall of 1988.

Taxmen face dangers in China

PEKING (AP) — China's tax collectors are being beaten up, assaulted with bricks and knives, stoned and bombed by tax evaders, an official daily said Friday. "Attacks on collectors have seriously disrupted tax collection and must be stopped at once," the China Daily said. It said the assailants who are caught would be punished "without mercy." The daily quoted an earlier report in the Farmer's Daily that on March 11 a "gang of lawless, ruffians" stormed a tax office in Shanxi province and seriously injured the office workers with iron bars, steel files, kitchen knives and bricks. Last August, it said, private traders in plastic products gathered more than 300 people in Nanking who waved sticks and threw stones to chase away 22 state tax collectors. They beat up 14 of the collectors, it said. In Fujian province there were 88 cases of physical attacks on collectors last year, and in the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region about 10 per cent of collectors have been beaten by tax dodgers in 165 assault cases.

Rome celebrates 2,740th birthday

ROME (R) — Rome has celebrated its 2,740th birthday with open-air concerts and free museum admission, and a huge fireworks display. Brass bands played in the ancient city squares and ice-cream parlours gave children free ices, Rome's Mayor Nicola Signorelli conferred the freedom of the city on 1986 Nobel Medicine Prize winner Rita Levi-Montalcini. According to legend, Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by Romulus, who was ordered to be drowned along with his twin brother Remus by fending relatives. But the box containing the babies floated down the River Tiber and came to rest at the site which later became Rome.

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